Christian Watchman & Reflector.

BY UPHAM, FORD & OLMSTEAD. BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1851. VOLUME XXXII.---NUMBER 25.

Watchman & Reflector.

Office, 122 Washington, Corner of Water Street.

FOR TERMS, SEE LAST PAGE.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

THE FALL OF PAGANISM.

WELL might the Pagans of the Roman empire, startled by the rapid and sweeping progress of Christianity, roused into active and bitter hostility by the important successes and brilliant triumphs of their foes, hail with acclamation the ascent of Julian to the throne. The last of the Pagan emperors was worthy of their unhesitating and enthusiastic confidence. Well did he deserve to become the acknowledged champion of their hopes, and better than any one who had preceded him was he qualified to accomplish their glowing anticipations. Let us glance at some of the endowments and acquirements which he possessed.

He was a man of learning and a philosopher.

During the first six years of his life he breathed the atmosphere of a court; afterwards removed from Constantinople, by the jealousy of the reigning monarch, he was placed under different instructors in Asia Minor; and finally, with his brother Gallus, located in a species of honorable captivity, in a strong fortress in Cappadocia. Here he received a careful tuition from the most skilful and accomplished masters. The loneliness of his position and the misfortunes of his early life inclined him to seek occupation or forgetfulness in books; and thus was awakened an ardent love of study, which accompanied and solaced him through all the vicissitudes of his eventful career. A portion of his youth also was spent in Athens, in the society of students and scholars, among whom he acquired an enviable reputation for application and abilities. Of the numerous and elaborate works which he composed during his short life, the scattered fragments which remain, satisfactorily attest the excellency of his scholarship and the vigor of his reasoning. The Misopogon, written at Antioch, in the midst of the cares of state, is still perused with mingled curiosity and interest. The people of Antioch, at that time the most luxurious and licentious of cities, despising the republican simplicity of the manners of Julian, secretly ridiculed his eccentricities, especially jeering at his *beard*, which he wore long and pointed, and to which he was singularly attached. The emperor avenged himself more like a philosopher than an absolute monarch. Assuming the character of a *misopogon*, or "the enemy of the beard," he proceeds ironically to censure the moral excellencies of his life, and thus to expose, by a broader contrast, the vices and corruptions of his maligners. Some portions of this satire (probably composed during the leisure of two or three evenings,) would do no discredit to the pen of Juvenal or Junius. Several orations, panegyrics, and epistles, together with his books against the Christian religion, yet remain, the monuments of his industry and talents. The most careful investigation will discover on his character no stain of vice or immorality. Mild and unassuming in his manners, abstemious in his diet, averse to every form of luxury and ostentation, a strict lover and dispenser of justice, he seemed desirous of emulating the example of those philosophers whom the wise and good of all ages have commended.

He was a Pagan.

Whoever will examine the records which have come down to us of the life of Julian, will not question the honesty and sincerity of his attachment to idolatry. His violent enemies in his own day, and bigoted sectaries since, have branded him with the odious appellation of apostate. Unprejudiced historians, however, generally concede that there exists no real foundation for the charge. Candor will not assuredly denominate an early aversion and at length open hostility to a religion which he never professed, apostacy, or the semblance of apostacy. "His Christianity," in the language of the Rev. Mr. Milman, "was but the compulsory obedience of youth to the distasteful lessons of education, enforced by the hateful authority of a tyrannical relative." And little, indeed, had he seen in the Christianity of his own family relatives to attract him to their faith.

His cousin, Constantius, the son of Constantine, was, during his infancy and youth, the emperor of Rome, and the nominal head of the church. By the acts of this monarch, at least by his connivance, the father of Julian, his uncle, and seven of his cousins had been massacred at one time on a frivolous and false pretext. His half-brother Gallus and himself were the only survivors of their race. Spared by reason of their infancy, exposed to the jealous surveillance of their relative, transported from one stronghold to another, all their movements and actions noted and reported, they lived in constant expectation of a sudden and inevitable doom. Any expressions of opinion contrary to those which their religious teachers compelled them to receive, would have at once precipitated their fate. Nor was the cup of the young orphan's tragic sorrows yet full. Gallus, his only brother, and the associate of his boyhood, hurried on by his rash and impetuous disposition, was at length entangled in a maze of folly and crime, which afforded to the emperor a specious pretext for obliterating his offences with his blood. Thus was severed the last link that bound him to his kindred and their religion. Nothing, surely, in these atrocious deeds of family violence, nothing in the disgraceful and sanguinary Arian controversies which he had witnessed during his pupilage in Asia Minor, nothing in the profligate licentiousness and dissolute extravagance of the court, would prejudice a mind severely virtuous like his, in favor of the spirit or practice of the Christian creed.

To one thus bereaved, outraged, and repulsed by the professors of the *new* religion, the *ancient* religion of the empire offered peculiar attractions. Those works of literature on which his studious years had pondered, teemed with allusions to the power and superintending influence of the immortal gods. Homer and Hesiod had sung their praises and extolled their attributes in verse, which he delighted to read and recite; Socrates had sacrificed at their altars; in the writings of Herodotus, Xenophon, Sophocles and Aristotle, their divine nature was every where devoutly acknowledged; Epaminondas, Pericles, Solon and Lycurgus had solemnly invoked their aid in their deliberations and exertions for establishing the military and political greatness of Greece. All the wise and illustrious men, whose memory he venerated, the long line of his distinguished ancestors, had lived and died in this belief. While at Athens, he formed the acquaintance of the most celebrated Pagan philosophers and scholars of the age. This intercourse, so gratifying to his intellectual taste, soon developed a secret inclination toward Paganism, which his sagacious associates did not fail to strengthen and confirm; and by them he was instructed in the sacred tenets and profound mysteries of their faith. Thus, in whatever direction he turned his eyes, the voice of antiquity, speaking through the immortal works of literature and art, seemed to call upon him to render homage to the gods. Julian may, therefore, be regarded as the exponent of the Paganism of the fourth century; which was not that blind, credulous, unphilosophical Paganism that adopted a system of belief without examination or authority; nor yet was it imbued with the scepticism and infidelity of the sophists of the golden age of Athens; neither was it the classic idolatry of the poets merely, the worship of the imagination; but the Paganism of Julian was the earnest, sincere conviction of a mind disciplined by study, lofty in its aspirations, ardent and unwavering in its attachments. During his whole career, we look in vain for any renunciation of the faith which he embraced. The choice, though unfortunate, was not unnatural.

He was a valiant soldier and skilful general.

The Roman emperors maintained their power and defended their vast possessions by military force; the sovereign was the commander of the legions. In the meridian glory of Rome, the emperor engrossed and retained the whole of this influence. But as the valor of her soldiers declined, and the character of her emperors degenerated, the military authority was divided and enforced by commanders delegated by the throne. Constantius, lacking manliness rather than courage, and energy rather than ability, had supinely suffered the possessions in the West to fall into the hands of the barbarians. The warlike tribes of Germany, the Alemanni and the Franks, had crossed the Rhine in immense numbers, and seized upon the fertile territories of Gaul. The outrages which they had committed, their insolence and threats, had long demanded the immediate attention and stern rebuke of Constantius. To remedy these disorders, to check their unbridled daring and ruinous ravages, Julian was at last recalled from Athens, with imposing pomp and ceremony invested with the purple, and appointed Cæsar for the administration of the West. Perhaps the jealousy of Constantius foresaw in this appointment of his cousin, wholly unacquainted with the arts of war or command, to an important military position, beset on every side with dangers, a speedy and ignominious destiny. But the martial genius of the Cæsars seemed to have descended with their name to their young successor.

Hastening to Vienna, (a town on the Rhone below Lyons,) he collected together the remnants of the enfeebled and dispirited legions, acquainted himself with the condition and resources of his position, removed inefficient officers, and rekindling the slumbering valor of his army, and boldly placing himself at its head, took the field against the hosts of his enemies. Fortune favored and rewarded his exertions. His sound judgment dictated a new system of tactics in prosecuting his campaigns. In quickness of conception, in rapidity of execution, in the power of concentrating his forces suddenly upon a single point, and thus anticipating the slower movements of the enemy, he displayed the same species of superior generalship which, more than fourteen hundred years afterwards, render Napoleon so illustrious. In less than three years, he had encountered and conquered all the warlike tribes which had devastated Gaul; most of them he expelled from the province; those that remained gratefully accepted such terms as he chose to impose. Not satisfied with this success, he resolved to cross the Rhine, and carry the war into the enemy's country. Three times he crossed this celebrated river, penetrated into the heart of Germany, chastised the ferocious hordes of barbarians, and dictated to their haughty chiefs the terms on which they might escape the vengeance of the Roman arms.

These exploits, which were justly compared to those of the august founder of the fortunes and fame of the Cæsars, excited the envy and apprehensions of Constantius. After attempting in vain to arrest his career, by depreciating his services, by multiplying obstacles in his path, by claiming for himself in his proclamations, the glory of all his victories, he at length determined that Julian and his triumphant legions should be recalled to Constantinople. This rash decision precipitated a result that might, perhaps, have been avoided. The soldiers, ardently attached to the young commander who had led them on to conquest, indignant at the ingratitude of the emperor, and suspicious of the fate that awaited them in the distant capital, at first murmured at the mandate; to murmurs succeeded complaints; and to complaints open rebellion. Seizing upon Julian, (as he declares against his earnest remonstrances and protestations,) they exalted him on a shield, and amidst the shouts and acclamations of the assembled army, crowned and hailed him as Julian *Augustus*. The inevitable step was taken. The empire was not large enough to contain two sovereigns. Julian, therefore, marched towards Constantinople, to contest with Constantius the empire of the world. The sudden death of the emperor happily saved him from drawing his sword against the son of his father's brother. When he entered Constantinople, every sword in the empire was willingly pledged in his service.

Such is a brief epitome of the history of the man on whom Paganism reposed its hopes. Master of the resources of a vast empire, possessed of the affections of a veteran and victorious army, well versed in the duties of a general, a statesman and a philosopher, and in the very meridian of a manhood which had not been enervated by excess, or paralyzed by sloth, Julian set himself resolutely and unflinchingly to accomplish the grand object of his ambition—the expulsion of Christianity and the restoration of Paganism. Looking at the beginning of his enterprise through the dim obscurity of fourteen centuries, the mind cannot but acknowledge the fearful magnitude and importance of the opposition marshalled against the progress of Christianity.

BRUNO.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

From a travelling Correspondent.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I have several times commenced letters to you on the Established Church of England, and as often left them half finished. I have found it no easy matter to deal with such a subject. To declaim against abuses is easy enough, and so is it to jot down reflections on the injurious effects of religious establishments; but on the one side there is danger of intemperate invective, on the other of dulness. I must try again, and hope to avoid both dangers.

The Church of England is by no means the church of a majority of the people of England. It may be regarded not so much as a religious organization as a department of government. The church, the army, and the navy are the three branches of the public service; each of which furnishes good livings to the relatives of the aristocracy who are too lazy to work—ashamed to beg, and have not brains enough to obtain subsistence in the ordinary way. As a religious establishment, the church is a monstrous failure. It has no hold upon the people generally; in point of fact, its adherents themselves have no peculiar regard for it. They adhere to the church, because most of them are hopelessly beyond the influences of Christianity. People sometimes wonder that there should be so much corruption in it; so many pluralists, extortioners, fox-hunters, and play-goers among the clergy. The wonder is, that under such a system, there should be *any piety*. There are, thank God, a few honorable and pious clergymen and faithful laymen, whose virtues are a standing rebuke to the mass of worldlings.

The Church and State are united, and of course the Church is in bondage. The Government appoints its bishops and deans and a large portion of the clergy. The wishes of the lay members are never consulted. A bishop is elected by the dean and chapter of the Cathedral from which he takes his title, so it is said; but it is notorious that the election is the merest sham. The Prime Minister sends up orders to elect a certain man, and however obnoxious he may be, he is always chosen. A few years since, Dr. Hampden, a man extremely distasteful to the very High Church party, was nominated to the see of Hereford. The dean declared, in a public letter to the Premier, that he would never sanction his election. Lord John Russell laconically answered, that he thought he would; told him to refuse if he dared, and intimated that he had handed his letter to the Attorney-General. The dean saw that his conscience or his place must be sacrificed. So Dr. Hampden was chosen.

The Puseyites, worsted in this encounter with the naked crown, as they have been since in the person of their blustering champion, the Bishop of Exeter, hold the right views on the Church and State question, and *say* they are anxious for a separation. At any rate, they are the most consistent party in the church; adhere to the standards to the very letter, and in general, say what they mean, and mean what they say. There is no milk and water, no mental reservations about them.

A bishop being appointed by the Prime Minister, must have certain peculiar qualifications. What are they? He must belong to the party in power, and be a scholar. Being now a peer of the realm, he is expected to speak and vote for party measures; hence it is necessary he should be a man of strong mind and weak conscience. Piety is, generally speaking, objectionable, for a man of piety has a conscience, which he cannot allow any Prime Minister to keep for him. There have been bishops whose morals were more than suspected, some even, so utterly regardless of decency as to swear profanely; but they were learned men, good party men, ever ready to stand up for church and king. What more could a State church desire?

There has been a decided improvement in bishops of late years, and the fact is worth noting. Some of them, especially those appointed within the last ten years, have the reputation of being pious men. Thanks to those who selected them. Formerly it was necessary that a man should qualify himself for a deanery or bishoprick, by editing a Greek play. Sometimes, however, a commentary on a portion of the Scriptures would be accepted as a token of scholarship. It was Dr. Monk's scholarship that made him Bishop of Gloucester. He is a great Greek scholar, and a very small man. He succeeded Porson in the Greek chair at Cambridge. The wits, to avenge their University of the dishonor, posted the following couplet:

> "Actum est Porsono! descendit [illegible]
> Monkius en! lampas nil nisi nigra manet."

thus translated,

> "Lo Porson's dead! the sun of Greece has sunk,
> And naught remains but farthing-rushlight Monk."

Sidney Smith called him the "poor bishop," and compared him to a "certain cephalic animalculæ," having a peculiar aversion to fine-tooth combs.

To say that piety is an objection to a candidate for a bishoprick, seems harsh judgment, but it is a sober conviction. That within a few years good men have been selected, is the exception to the general rule. So far as Dissent is concerned, good bishops are an injury. There can be no doubt but that the Bishop of London, "The worldly Charles James Bloomfield," (not the author of Bloomfield's Concordance, Greek Testament, &c.,) and the Bishop of Exeter, do more for Dissent than any in the Dissenting body.

Last year, when it was rumored that Dr. Ollivant was a prominent candidate for the vacant see of Llandaff, there was a very strong remonstrance made against his appointment. He was a friend of the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, and a man of like spirit. He was totally unfitted for the office of bishop, for he had "associated with the Rev. David Parry, vicar of Llywel, and others in their *practice of holding prayer meetings*, and allowing lay members to offer up unauthorized prayers. And the preaching on such occasions is with a view to such effects as those exhibited in American revivals, the tendency of which is to swell the ranks of dissent." So a man who countenances prayer meetings, and seeks to save his fellow-men, even at the risk of "swelling the ranks of dissent," is not fit to be a bishop. These are the sentiments of a large majority of the church.

Hatred of Dissenters is characteristic of nearly all church beneficiaries, bishops especially. Nor is it strange. A few years since, a poor creature named Gathercole, a clergyman, published a work, in which dissent is represented as *a greater sin than drunkenness*. The devil is styled the first Dissenter—the parent of Dissent; and Dissenters are said to have no claims to be considered Christians. The book was strongly recommended by "The Right Reverend Father in God, Charles James, Bishop of London." There are men, however, in the establishment who fraternize with Dissenters, but their number is small indeed. Some of the Churchmen, who are so very loving on the platforms of the Evangelical Alliance, never know the Dissenting ministers of their own localities, never. Are they hypocrites? No. They are to be blamed, yet pitied more than blamed. They are better men than they appear. It has cost them a struggle to unite with the Alliance. They will be frowned upon by their clerical friends, and suspected by the dignitaries. They love all who love Christ, and express their love when it can be done safely; but to countenance Dissenters or Dissent, in their own neighborhood, would be suicidal. They believe that theirs is the Church of England, and are taught to regard all the people as belonging to them; of course, every conversion, every addition to a Dissenting church is their loss. So we do not wonder at, while we deplore the spirit, the best of them manifest. Miall, in his "British Churches in relation to the British people," thus depicts the state of things, to which allusion has been made:

> "Go into almost any village in the empire, and set yourself down there to win souls to Christ, and your bitterest foe, your most energetic and untiring opponent, will prove to be the clergyman—the State-appointed minister of Jesus Christ. The very first symptoms of spiritual life which show themselves among his parishioners, social meetings for prayer, anxious inquiries for the way of salvation, will attract his vigilant notice, and provoke his severest censure. The thing is so common as to cease to excite surprise. Would you stir up men's minds to a serious concern respecting their highest interests, the parish 'priest' will be sure to cross your path at every step. Assemble a few men and women, 'perishing for lack of knowledge,' that you may preach to them the message of reconciliation, and ten to one you will be informed, in the course of a few weeks, that the occupant of the house in which you labored has been served with a notice to quit. It matters nothing that your efforts are free from all tinge of sectarianism; they are regarded as intrusive and mischievous. How many millions of souls cry aloud from the depths of their ruin to earnest Christians for help, whom, nevertheless, State-Churchism renders it impossible to reach!"

It was doubtless with this melancholy picture before his eyes, that Mr. Binney so emphatically pronounced his opinion, fully justified by the facts of the case, that *the Church of England destroys more souls than she saves*. I will resume this subject in my next.

London, 1851. G. M. V.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

"THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT."

MESSRS. EDITORS,—It was with pleasure that I noticed an article in a former number of your paper on the above named subject. It must be considered a subject of the weightiest interest, and clear views in regard to it should be entertained by all who are honored as co-workers with God and with the Spirit in the great work of saving men from death. As my mind has been unusually impressed by this subject for several weeks past, I cannot forbear expressing a few thoughts upon it, in the hope, with Gaius, that a more full discussion may be elicited.

It is far from my purpose to take the opposite side with Gaius in a controversy upon this subject, and yet I cannot but dissent from the view which he sets forth. That the simple truth possesses power over the consciences of men, and that when it is clearly and forcibly illustrated, even though unattended by the Spirit, powerful, though transient impressions may be made, cannot be doubted. Still, does not an influence from the Spirit attend the truth to the consciences of many who are not savingly converted?

Every preacher of the gospel knows how hard it is, sometimes, to make any impression upon the minds of the impenitent. The most solemn and affecting truths may be presented, and the most powerful appeals made to the conscience and the heart, but all to no purpose. Whether the word spoken is from the pulpit, in the conference circle, or by way of personal and private entreaty, it matters little. The soul seems dead to the whole force of truth, and no footing can be gained. At other times it is entirely different. The whole people seem melted and subdued under the exhibition of the same truths that have been reiterated a thousand times before without effect. The consciences and hearts of men are alive and susceptible to impression, and not only the eloquent appeal from the sacred desk, but the word whispered in the ear by the wayside has its effect. Now, why this difference? Is it not because, in the latter case, an influence from above pervades the community. The Spirit is poured upon the people, and the hearts of all are made peculiarly tender and susceptible to religious impressions. Many at such seasons seem to be deeply affected who are not brought to the point of entire submission to Christ. But because they are more thoroughly wrought upon than usual, have more pungent conviction for sin, and a juster sense of the divine wrath against them, may we not conclude that the Spirit's influences have, in a measure, been exerted upon them.

Again, there are to be found in almost every community where the gospel is preached, those who can refer to some period in their lives when they were the subjects of serious and pungent convictions. Burdened with a sense of guilt and condemnation, such as they had never known before, they felt the importance and necessity of immediate submission to the Saviour, but like Felix, they said, "Go thy way for this time," and in consequence, their serious impressions left them, and they have ever since lived in utter unconcern in regard to the welfare of their souls, unable to recall their convictions of sin, or to lift any desire to God for mercy. What is the truth in regard to such, if it is not that the Spirit has wrought upon their hearts, but they, by resisting His influences, have grieved Him from them until they are given over to hardness of heart and reprobacy of mind?

The nature of Divine influences upon the soul, we of course cannot fully understand. How it is, precisely, that the Holy Spirit operates—awakening the impenitent, and calling to life the soul dead in trespasses and in sins—has not been made a matter of revelation to us. But this much is certain, that God, in this as well as in all the other means of grace, deals with men as rational and accountable creatures. Light and convictions are given them, and they are responsible for the use which they make of them, and for the final results upon their souls. The power to regenerate and save, it is true, belongs to God, and in this he acts according to his own sovereign pleasure, having mercy on whom he will have mercy, and hardening whom he will. But at the same time, the soul that is saved, and the soul that perishes, is seen acting precisely the same, either on the one hand refusing, or on the other, accepting the calls of the gospel, as if Divine sovereignty had nothing to do with it. When regeneration and conversion take place, the sinner is seen to be alarmed at a sense of his lost state, and as earnestly engaged in seeking God as though salvation depended entirely upon himself. Thus it is that God works in man to will and to do of his good pleasure, and man works out his salvation with fear and trembling. And the Spirit's influences given to convince of sin, may be resisted or yielded to in the same manner that the calls of the gospel are refused or accepted, or the ordinary means of grace neglected or improved. How it is that this view "savors greatly of the unscriptural notion that the grace we have received is to be so improved that we may deserve more," I cannot understand. It is not by yielding to the Spirit's influences, and submitting to the requirements of the gospel, that a sinner makes himself in any way deserving of the grace that Christ bestows, but this is the way in which God has seen fit to deal with men, this is the line along which he communicates the blessings of salvation.

Gaius would seem to limit the work of the Holy Spirit to believers, whereas our Saviour declares that "when he (the Spirit) is come, he shall reprove the WORLD of sin, and of righteousness, and of judgment."

Other points in the article of Gaius I had desired to notice, but it would transcend, I fear, the limits you would allow for this article.

C.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

WILLIAM HUNTER, THE MARTYR BOY.

IN the year 1554, soon after the accession of Mary the Bloody to the throne of England, there lived in London a lad about nineteen years of age, an apprentice of a silk weaver. His soul had been illumined by divine grace during the controversies of the preceding reign, and he had learned to abhor the falsities of the Papal church.

When the edict requiring the people to attend mass, was published in the name of the bigoted Queen, William's master ordered him to comply, and to go with him to the church. But the boy replied that he dare not, for he believed that it would be a sin against God for him to countenance such idolatries. And the master drove him from his house.

William walked to the home of his father, at Bruntwood, and was kindly received, for his parents loved the boy, feared God, and abhorred Popery.

He sat one day at the door of his father's cottage, poring over a well-worn copy of Tyndale's Bible, which his father had labored long to purchase, and his soul was feeding with joyous relish upon its precious truths, when a priest passed by the door. William, absorbed, did not observe him until he softly approached, looked over his shoulder and saw the hated volume. The boy started and closed the book. But it was too late. The priest uttered never a word, but scowled portentously, and walked on.

That night William Hunter was thrust into a dungeon. The next day he was taken before Master Justice Brown, who questioned him closely concerning his faith. William would not lie, nor would he conceal what he believed. He confessed that he was in heart and soul a Protestant, and that he dare not in conscience attend the mass. He was sent back to his dungeon. His pious father and mother visited him, and encouraged him to persevere in his good confession, even to death. "I am glad my son," said his mother, "that God has given me such a child, who can find it in his heart to lose his life for Christ's sake."

"Mother," he replied, "for the little pain I shall suffer, which is but a short braid, Christ hath promised me a crown of joy. May you not be glad of that, mother?"

Then they all kneeled together upon the hard floor of the cell, and prayed that his strength might not fail; that his faith might be victorious.

His parents, as far as they were permitted, supplied his wants and ministered to his comfort. A few of the faithful came to see him, and encouraged him to hold out faithful to the end, and prayed to God with and for him. Others of his acquaintance came and urged him to recant his opinions, to profess or pretend submission to the priests, and not to provoke them to deal more harshly with them. But William, in his turn, exhorted them to come out from the abomination of Popish superstition and idolatry. The priests, too, expostulated with him, and promised and threatened, but all to no purpose; he would not abandon his faith in Jesus as a sufficient and only Saviour.

In a few days he was tried, and condemned to be burned to death as a heretic. They took him back to his dungeon, and after long communion with God in prayer, he lay down and slept. He dreamed that the stake was set and the fagots piled around it at a place that had been familiar to his boyhood, at the Archery Butts, in the suburbs of the town, and that he stood beside it prepared to die. And there came to him, in his dream, a robed priest, and offered him life if he would recant and become a faithful son of the Papal church. But he thought that he was impelled to bid him away as a false prophet, and to exhort the people to beware of being seduced by such false doctrines.

He awoke from his dream encouraged and strengthened, believing that grace would aid him to do in reality as he had done in vision.

With the morning dawn, the sheriff came and bade him prepare for the burning. And when his father had gone, the sheriff's son approached him, and threw his arms around his neck, and wept. "William," said he, "do not be afraid of these men with their bows and bills, who have come to take you to the stake."

"I thank God," said William, "I am not afraid, for I have cast my count what it will cost me already."

As he passed cheerfully out of the prison, he met his father. The tears were streaming down his face, and all the old man could utter, amid his choking sobs, was, "God be with thee, William, my son; God be with thee, my son."

And William responded, "God be with thee, dear father; be of good comfort, for I hope we shall soon meet again where we shall be happy."

So they led him to the place where the stake was prepared, and he kneeled upon a fagot and read aloud from the Bible the 51st Psalm. As he read the words, "The sacrifice of God is a contrite spirit, a contrite and a broken heart thou wilt not despise,"—William Tyrell, of the Bratches, interrupted him and said, "Thou liest, thou readest false; the words are, a humble spirit." "Nay, but the translation saith, a contrite spirit." "The translation is false," quoth Mr. Tyrell, "ye translate books as ye list yourselves, ye heretics." "Well, there is no great difference in the words," said William, and continued his reading.

Then came the sheriff and said to him, "Here is a letter from the Queen, offering thee life if thou wilt yet recant." "No!" said William, "God help me, I cannot recant."

The executioner passed a chain round his body, and fastened him to the stake. "Good people pray for me," said William. "Pray for thee!" said a priest, "I had as soon pray for a dog." "Well, you have that which you have sought for; I pray God it be not laid to your charge at the last day; I forgive you." "Ah!" said the priest, "I ask no forgiveness from you." "Well, if God forgive you not, my blood will be required at your hands."

And then the lad raised his eyes to heaven and prayed, "Son of God, shine upon me." And as he spake, the sun, over which a dark cloud had floated, suddenly burst forth as from a veil, and beautifully illumined his countenance.

Then came the priest, whom he had seen in his dream, with a book in his hand to urge him to recant. But the boy, whose soul was nerved to the endurance of martyrdom, waved him away, saying—"Away, thou false prophet. Beware of these men, good people, and come away from their abominations, lest ye be partakers of their plagues."

"Then," said the priest, "as thou burnest here, so shalt thou burn in hell." But William answered, "Nay, thou false prophet, I shall reign with Jesus in heaven."

And while a voice in the crowd exclaimed, "God have mercy on his soul," and many voices responded, "Amen, amen," they kindled the fire, and the brave Christian boy prayed, "Lord, Lord, receive my spirit," his head fell into the smothering smoke, and his soul fled to the loving embrace of the Redeemer, who had purchased it with his own blood.

Young disciples of Jesus! Has not the Saviour done as much for your salvation, as for that of this youthful martyr? Ought you not to love him as much? Do you think you could die rather than deny the faith of Christ? Are you striving to live so as to honor him and to evince the fervency of your love for him? Is not apostacy of life even more guilty and ungrateful than apostacy from dread of death?

B.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

WAS MATTHIAS AN APOSTLE?

THERE are several theories in regard to the apostles, prevailing among Christian people. High-churchmen maintain that there were twenty-four apostles, corresponding to the twenty-four orders or divisions of the Jewish priesthood. But the majority of Protestant Christians believe that there were twelve properly, and that a few years after these were chosen, an additional apostle, whose labors should equal those of all the others, was chosen and commissioned to the Gentiles. Thus they maintain that there were really thirteen apostles. To make up this number, of course Matthias, chosen by the disciples instead of the traitor Judas, is reckoned. I have not met with any Commentator who doubted the validity of the election of Matthias, and yet for years I have been unable to consider him as an apostle in the proper sense of the word. Permit me to give my reasons for this view, premising that I shall be happy if any of your learned correspondents can remove my difficulties, and make me quite orthodox on this point.

1. There seems to have been a reference to the twelve tribes in the selection of the twelve apostles, for it was expressly promised to them, that they should "sit upon twelve thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel." In Revelation, where the New Jerusalem is described, twelve foundations are spoken of, in which are the names of the *twelve* apostles. That the number was confined to twelve, is further evident from the title by which the apostles are almost universally described—"*the twelve*." Thirty-two times is the title given them in the New Testament. Twice is it asserted, that they should be seated on [illegible] thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel. And once are their names said to be inscribed upon the twelve foundations of the New Jerusalem. We learn from Paul's writings not only that he was himself an apostle, but also what were the essential marks of apostleship. From the above one of two things must follow, either that Matthias was not an apostle, or else there were *thirteen* rather than twelve.

2. When we look at the qualifications of an apostle, we find one of them wanting in the case of Matthias. They must have seen the Lord and his works, so that they might be witnesses. They must be chosen by the Lord himself for this work. They must be infallibly inspired. They must have the power of working miracles, and of conferring this power upon others by the imposition of their hands, and their mission must be universal. Now, was Matthias specially chosen by the Saviour himself, as an apostle? He was chosen as a disciple, as a preacher of the gospel, but not (it appears to me) as an apostle. For it must be borne in mind that when he was elected by the apostles and brethren, they had not been "endued with power from on high." They were at that time no more inspired than one of our councils of Christian men are at the present day.

It has always appeared to me singular, that Peter, when the disciples were told to tarry till they were "endued with power from on high," should have proceeded to one of the most important steps connected with the organization of the Christian church, instead of obeying the injunction of his Lord. Had the choice of Matthias taken place under the plenary inspiration which was afterwards bestowed upon the apostles, less difficulty would have been felt in connection with the transaction. . . And what was the meaning of being "endued with power from on high," if it was not power fully to organize the church and proceed to the evangelization of the world? Suppose Peter had gone out and begun to teach during the eight days intervening between the ascent of the Saviour and the descent of the Spirit, would he then have been obeying the injunction, "tarry till ye be endued with power?" They were, as I understand, the matter, to spend this interval waiting upon God, and not in organizing the church or electing apostles. Is it said, the Saviour chose Matthias inasmuch as he directed the lot—I answer, there being but two, the lot must fall upon one of them. Suppose precisely the same steps were taken now, under the measure of the Divine Spirit given to guide men at the present day, would any one contend that the person on whom the lot should fall, was specially chosen by the Lord? And yet it cannot be shown that Peter and the other disciples were at the time of that transaction any more under the influence of the infallible Spirit, than good men at the present day.

3. There appear to have been no instructions given to the apostles and disciples at this time but the single one of tarrying till they should be empowered fully to enter upon their work. The filling up of the place of Judas, the Saviour appears to have reserved to himself, that his apostles should not be "of men, neither by man, but by Jesus Christ, and God the Father, who raised him from the dead." Therefore he appeared unto Paul, and said unto him, "thou art a chosen vessel unto me." And he, as I understand the case, took "part of this ministry and apostleship from which Judas by transgression fell." In the common way of explaining the apostleship, we are required to believe, from the frequent expressions found in the New Testament, that the plan was originally to have only twelve, but that, afterward by a kind of subsequent arrangement, an additional one was chosen specially for the Gentiles. This I do not believe. It was evidently the design to break down the "middle wall of partition" between the Jews and Gentiles. After the apostles had, according to the commission, began among the Jews, they preached to the Gentiles also. Both classes were to have the benefits of the labors and instructions of these remarkably endowed men. Paul himself, although it was foretold to him that he would chiefly labor among the Gentiles, was no exception to the above remark; for his labors for some years were chiefly among the Jewish people scattered through the towns and cities of Asia Minor.

From the foregoing remarks, it may be inferred that I do not deem Matthias an apostle, in the proper sense of the word. That I believe Paul took the place of Judas, and that in the record we have in Acts, 1st chapter, 15th verse, to the end, the inspired historian is giving us an account of what took place, without telling us that this transaction was approved of by the Great Head of the church.

A.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

THE SHEPHERD PROMOTED.

AT Birdbush, in Wiltshire, England, a small but highly interesting village, distinguished for its intelligence and morality, there exists an old and respectable Congregationalist church, which among its modern pastors enjoyed the youthful labors of the amiable Ebenezer Temple, author of "the Christian's Daily Treasury," published by Gould and Lincoln. The origin of this ancient community will show something of the state of England in the seventeenth century, and prove that God has respect to his church and its ministers.

Every reader knows that in 1662, every clergyman was compelled to leave the Established Church who refused to give his "assent, consent, and subscription" to all and every thing contained in a revised edition of the Book of Common Prayer. A large majority had as yet had no opportunity of seeing the said book, and the best men who examined it, saw in it much to which they could not subscribe, hence, in one day more than two thousand two hundred clergymen were cast, with their families, homeless on the mercies of the wide world. Many of them suffered greatly, but in some other instances God unexpectedly provided for their necessities, and opened doors of usefulness for his servants. Here is a remarkable instance of the kind, almost romantic, and quite indicative of providential interposition. Our authority for the statement, is "Calamy's Nonconformist's Memorial."

Not long after the memorable year of 1662, a Mr. Grove, a man of wealth and of honor, resided in a mansion near Birdbush. His wife became dangerously ill, and the husband sent to the parish minister, requesting him to visit and pray with her. The answer returned was, that he was just going out with the hounds, and that he would come when the hunt was over. Mr. G. felt both grieved and angry that the clergyman should choose rather to follow his amusements than attend to the pressing calms of one of his parishioners so deeply afflicted. One of the servants, who overheard his complaint, ventured to say, "Sir, our shepherd, if you will send for him, can pray very well; we have often heard him at prayer in the field." Mr. Grove immediately sent for him, and asked him whether he ever did or could pray. The shepherd intently fixed his eyes on his employer, and replied,

"God forbid, sir, that I should live a day without prayer."

He was then requested to walk up stairs, and to pray with the sick lady. He did so, and that with such astonishing fluency and fervency, and with such admirable adaptedness to the occasion, as to fill every one present with surprise and admiration.

When they rose from their knees, Mr. Grove addressed Mr. Ince—for that was the shepherd's name—"Sir, your language and manner show you to be a very different person from what your present appearance indicates. I beg you to inform me who and what you are, and what was your situation in life before you came into my service."

Mr. Ince told him that he was one of the ministers who had been lately ejected from the church, and that having no property of his own left, he was content to earn a living by submitting to the honest and peaceable employment of tending sheep. On hearing this statement, Mr. Grove replied, "Then you shall be *my shepherd*," and immediately erected a meeting-house on his own estate, in which Mr. Ince collected a congregation, which, as we have seen, [illegible]

SINGING FOR SOULS.

WHY not sing for souls? The minister writes and preaches and prays for souls. The Christian, in his life and conversation, on the week-day and on the Sabbath, also labors, and listens, and watches, and exhorts, and prays for souls; and why should not the choir, in the house of God, sing for souls? Ought not our choirs to sing for the conversion of souls? Is not this an important part of their vocation? It is not all praise—David was not always singing, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates!"—but it is confession, entreaty, warning, which should find humbling, winning, startling utterances, in the songs of the Temple. For the most part, I fear it may be said, our church choirs forget that much of the power of public worship is entrusted to them. They stand up and *perform* their parts as if they were responsible for nothing except the mere execution. They sing, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest;" but no heavy laden sinner complies with the invitation. They sing,

> "Behold, a stranger at the door!"

but none of the hearers see him;—and,

> "Admit him, or the hour's at hand
> You'll at his door rejected stand,"

but no sinner trembles. They sing,

> "Sinner, rouse thee from thy sleep;
> Wake, and o'er thy folly weep;"

but he does not awake, or if he does, it is only to criticise the performance. And,

> "Hear, O sinner, mercy hails you,"

but he does not hear. And what is the reason? Is it all because he is so deaf? They sing,

> "See, from his head, his hands, his feet,
> Sorrow and love flow mingled down;"

but they do not see; and is it all because they are so blind? And, again,

> "Hearts of stone, relent, relent!"

but they do not feel. And what is the reason? Is it because their hearts are past all feeling? If so, why not hang the harps of Zion on the willows, or dash them to the ground?

But has music, sacred music, lost its power, its eloquence, its pathos? No! Can it do nothing more than soothe the soul with sweet sounds? Can it do nothing but dull the point of a doctrine, or round the edge of a reproof?—nothing more than charm the ear on the brink of the cataract? Yes! It is adapted to do more, and it can and must do more, or be dismissed from the service of Christ.

But how does it happen that, while secular music has achieved wonderful revolutions in the state, sacred music has done, comparatively, so little in the church? Is it not because there has been so little *heart* in it? It is the heart-melody which alone reaches the ear of God. It is the spirit-singing, which alone reaches the heart of man. If there is no feeling, there can be no eloquence in music.

Dr. Nettleton made as much of sacred song as any man with whom we have been acquainted. He not only '*tamed*' the secular voice and pressed it into the service of Christ, but he taught the sacred how to sing for souls. It is said that, in one revival, the reading and singing of the hymn, "Behold a stranger at the door," produced a conviction of sin in the minds of six individuals, which resulted in their conversion. Such a result ought not to seem strange, for it is just what sacred music, if performed aright, was intended and is adapted to produce.

The minister is not satisfied unless Christians grow in knowledge and in grace, and sinners are converted under his ministrations; nor ought those who sing in the house of God to feel as if they had faithfully performed the part assigned them, unless a like result is attained. For what was an ear for music given to the Christian? For what a voice, whose sweet tones can charm the ear of the enraptured auditor? Not, surely, that he might use them for his own amusement alone. They are gifts not bestowed on all—they are talents entrusted to them, with the injunction, "Occupy till I come." They are given, like other talents to other Christians, to be used for the benefit of others; and at the great reckoning day, will they not be called to a strict account? Will not the Lord ask the church choirs, how many souls *they have sung into his kingdom?*—how many Christians they have sung into deeper sorrow for sin, or higher states of holy feeling?—*Congregationalist.*

ST. LOUIS.

REV. DR. HUMPHREY'S Home Missionary Sermon before the Old School General Assembly, which lately met in St. Louis, closes by the following reference to that city:

About eighty years ago the city of St. Louis was founded, and became at once the seat of Roman Catholic power for this boundless region. Thirty-two years later, near the beginning of the present century, when the Assembly, for the first time, appointed its standing Committee on Missions, there was probably no other religion here than what was common to the French and Spanish settlements in the West,—a religion indicated, perhaps, by the tinkling of a few convent bells, and here and there a crucifix surmounting a dilapidated chapel. Sixteen years after, our Board of Missions was instituted, and in the same year Salmon Giddings planted in St. Louis the standard of Presbyterianism. Thirty-five years more brings us to the present time. And now at last, here, in the ancient province of Louisiana, so early seized by the church of Rome; here, far in the rear of that old line of missionary posts; here, in the stronghold of Roman Catholic power, we find in session the General Assembly of a church whose faith, order and worship, are as thoroughly repugnant to those of Rome, as hers are to the Word of God. This, our supreme tribunal, has been drawn hither through fiften degrees of longitude from its original seat, to the western side of the Mississippi, to this beautiful city, which sits like a queen upon those mighty waters, to the emporium and heart of the grandest missionary field which God hath given to his Son for a possession. And, now, at this time, the midway point in the nineteenth century, made illustrious by the progress of the Kingdom of Christ, here, at this place—midway from ocean to ocean—midway from our arctic latitudes to our tropical seas, here, and now, let the members of this venerable court, and let the people with whom we worship God to-night, lift up heart and voice in the solemn strain of the old Hebrew melody: "Give ear, O shepherd of Israel, thou that leadest Joseph like a flock; thou that dwellest between the cherubims,—shine forth. Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt; thou hast cast out the heathen and planted it. Thou preparedst room before it, and didst cause it to take deep root, and it filled the land. The hills were covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs thereof were like the goodly cedars. She sent out her boughs unto the sea, and her branches unto the river. Return, we beseech thee, O God of hosts; look down from heaven and visit this vine, and the vineyard which thy right hand hath planted, and the branch that thou madest strong for thyself."

DR. MASON'S LAST HOURS.

DR. ADAMS' sermon on the death of Dr. Erskine Mason, lately deceased in New York, furnishes the following account of Dr. M.'s religious exercises in his last hours:

He habitually professed his firm and sole reliance upon the Saviour's merits and grace, and the renunciation of every other confidence. His simple, believing trust in the Divine Word seemed to be unwavering. Speaking to his children on a certain occasion, he said, "Remember, my children, every word that God hath spoken is truth: every promise he has given he will certainty fulfil—only believe." To a friend he remarked, "The dispensations of God toward us are often mysterious—the Lord hides himself that he may teach us to live by faith." At another time he remarked, "I have had a long season of trial; but I trust it has not been unprofitable. I have had many clear and delightful views." During an interview in April, he remarked with tears of deep emotion, "A few weeks ago I had the most glorious and elevating views—such as I had not expected to enjoy in this world. It was in the watches of the night, and I feared to sleep lest I should lose them. But a dark cloud has since intervened—less dark now than it has been. This however I can say, 'though he slay me I will trust in him.' I have no greater comfort than when under a sense of utter unworthiness, I lie at the foot of the cross." On a recent occasion, to the remark of his brother, that it is a matter of unspeakable thankfulness when we are not left to begin to seek our safety in sickness, he replied, "Yes; I trust that my eternal interests are safe—in the future I have nothing to dread." During the closing scenes of life, his faith was strong, and his mind tranquil. "I can say there is light here," he would say. Two days before his death he had an interview with his family alone, counselling them individually, and praying with them with great fervency and a clear voice. At four o'clock in the morning of the day of his death, he called his children into his presence, and gave them a final charge, and commending them to the Father of Mercies, he told them that often when solemn truth failed to make a just impression on their minds, he had retired to his closet, and with unutterable anxiety of spirit entreated on their behalf the blessings of the covenant. To his only son he said, "Have you thought of what you wish to do in life?" The affectionate boy replied, "I will do whatever you wish me to do." "If you are prepared, my son, my wish is that you may preach the Gospel; prepared—remember it is an awful thing to preach unless the Gospel!" About 12 o'clock on Wednesday, without a struggle, he breathed out his soul into the Redeemer's hands.

A FATHER'S PRAYER.

IN a certain town in Massachusetts, a club of young men who were accustomed to meet to enjoy themselves, as they called it, had gone on from one step to another until they had become full-grown, barefaced infidels, strong in the faith. There was one who had been taught the truths of the Bible in the Sunday school. He far exceeded all the rest, and by his knowledge of that sacred book, would turn its most solemn words into the vilest ridicule. He would take the parables of Christ, and by interspersing obscene jests and vile remarks, turn their import into scorn. He would lift his hands, and with a solemn countenance and reverential words say, "Let us pray;" and commencing in a manner seemingly becoming an address to the Majesty of Heaven, and with such an expression of awe as to strike horror even into the minds of his infidel companions, would soon turn the whole into the utmost heaven-daring and God-insulting ridicule. On one occasion, very late in the night, he was met, not at a great distance from his home, by one of his companions, and during the conversation, said he to his companion, "John, I don't go home very early now-a-days. I come down here, and if I see a light over home, I walk about the road here, but I don't go in. I used to go home almost as late as twelve o'clock sometimes, but I would find my old father and mother sitting there, and the old man would speak in a tone of paternal mildness and tenderness, 'It is rather late, William; your mother and I have been waiting some time for you, so we will have prayers now.' *But O, I can't bear to hear that old man pray—I can't bear it!* So, if I see a light there I don't go in."

Infidelity may scoff at the Bible, but it cannot always escape the reproofs of conscience.

ACROSS THE RIVER.

ABOUT six years ago, says a clergyman of New York city, I was travelling on the borders of the Hudson, and on the most beautiful portion of that noble stream, where its waters seem to rest against the Highlands of Fishkill, and form the Newburg Bay, I was riding on the western shore, dotted with elegant country seats, and so elevated as to command a fine view of the opposite county of Duchess. Passing a substantial mansion, I observed carriages standing around the entrance, and a hearse, that plainly indicated the occasion of the gathering. It was something more than curiosity, it was the dictate of natural sympathy, that induced me to stop and mingle with the multitude.

It was easy to learn from the first whom I addressed, that a young man, the son of the parents now advanced in life, was to be buried. The clergyman in attendance was just closing his remarks when I stopped at the door; and after a short but eloquent pause in the services, for silence is always eloquent in the house of morning, the afflicted father rose, and overcoming the emotion with which he struggled, spoke a few words to the friends that surrounded him. Said he, "A few months ago one of my sons removed to the other side of the river, and resides on the shore in view of the spot where we are assembled. And now I find that my thoughts are over there far more frequently than they were before. I had friends there whom I loved, and I had an interest in the people, but *I had no son there*; but since that child has been a resident beyond the river, my heart is there often, and I love to be there. So it has been with me during the few days that have passed since this other son crossed the river of death, and, as I trust, has entered heaven. My thoughts are often there now. True, I had friends there before; a father there; but I had no child. Now I have an interest in heaven such as I never felt till one of my children went there to live!"

—*Dowling's Power of Illustration.*

SAVE THE PAPERS.

I KNOW of a Christian family in this city that has been in the habit of giving tracts and religious papers to such persons as call at the house to sell articles, or ask alms, or do any jobs. They lately met with such encouragement to save the papers and sow beside all waters, that the incident deserves to be told. A pleasant lad who was wont to pass with his father, crying fish, used to receive the parcel so gratefully, that the family endeavored to have something new for him every week. He was a lad of a fine open countenance, and of such respectful and pleasing manners, that he won the regard of all in the household. He said he loved to read the tracts and papers at his father's in the outskirts of the city, and that they always lent them also to their neighbors.

Recently, the family noticed the father going round as usual with fish, but unaccompanied by his son; and on inquiring for the lad, "Ah," said the broken-

hearted father, "my poor boy is no more. He sleeps in his grave. Your house was the last he was in. He was my only son, and a better boy no father ever had. He died suddenly, of some complaint in the throat, a few weeks ago. The tracts you gave him were blessed to his soul; and if saved (as I trust he is,) I think I may say they were the means of preparing him for death."

Upon further consultation with the bereaved father, it was found that he was a believer in Jesus, and was sustained by the consolations of the religion he professed. But his heart was sorely smitten and wounded to the quick. He said he himself had been a professor fifteen years, but he had often of late felt reproved by the irreproachable conduct of his son, a lad of sixteen. He had several daughters also, and thought he might safely say that one of the tracts given to his son had been blessed to the conversion of a daughter and one other person; and the death of their brother was being sanctified to all the sisters.

The poor father could not speak of his son and keep in his feelings; and he said, "His mother was at first inconsolable under the loss of her boy, who was a general favorite. But they had learned to say, It is the Lord, and to be still." He received a parcel of tracts and religious papers again with great pleasure, and remarked, that they spent their evenings in reading them, and it was a great privilege to have such good reading to employ them.

How little we can imagine the under-current of thought and feeling in the hearts of those who pass the streets in their common working garb, and on divers menial services. Capacities of thought and emotion are hidden there we wot not of. And often, where we little think it, the Spirit of God may be striving, or may be a constant guest. And we may minister spiritual aliment and consolation in the form of a tract or a religious paper, laid by after we have read it, and given to a fish-monger or a coal-heaver that calls at our door, which shall save a soul from death and hide a multitude of sins. *Cast then thy bread upon the waters. In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand: for thou knowest not whether shall prosper, this or that, or whether they both shall be alike good.* Put by the religious papers when you have read them, to distribute, as God gives opportunity, among the destitute and those that have not such access to good reading as you have, and though you may never know it, you will be sowing seeds of thoughts and action that shall be vital and productive when you are in the dust.—*New York Evangelist.*

Watchman & Reflector.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1851.

PROTESTANT TRADITIONISM.

NOT long since, our attention was drawn to an article in *The Presbyterian*, (a paper published both in Philadelphia and New York,) congratulating its readers on the advancement of pure Christianity in Rome, as indicated by the fact that a Protestant Baptism had been performed in the seven-hilled city. The title of the paragraph, "Protestant Baptism in Rome," was certainly adapted to arrest the eye and awake expectation. At the first glance, we surely thought that we were to hail a new convert from the errors of Romanism. The fact, however, turned out to be nothing more than this: a Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. Mr. Jacobus, of Brooklyn, New York, baptized an infant child of the Rev. Mr. Hastings, the chaplain, and remarked on the event, "I count it a chief pleasure of my journey to perform this sacred rite in Papal Rome according to the simplicity there is in Christ Jesus." The *New York Recorder* noticed this remark in several clear and forcible comments, illustrating the folly of attempting to oppose the Papacy by supporting Papal rites. "So long," it said, "as Protestants will count it their 'chief pleasure' in visiting the pontifical city, that they can put holy water on little children, a mummery to which the Scriptures are a stranger, the Papacy has little to fear from that quarter."

The Presbyterian has devoted more than a column to the subject, and strongly protests against the language of the Recorder, which treats the infant baptism of Protestants as being identical with a Romish ceremony. In this protest, we can lay hold of nothing in the shape of an argument; but there is a certain style of statement and quotation which is adapted to mislead the readers of *The Presbyterian*, and to leave on their minds the impression that Dr. John Gill was obliged to concede the point at issue in this discussion. We cite that portion of the article. "When, and where, and by whom, has it ever been proved that *infant* baptism originated in the Papal church, or the Romish communion? DR. GILL, one of the most learned and laborious divines that the Baptist church ever boasted of, has acknowledged that from the *fourth* to the *eleventh* century of the Christian era, he was "*not able to find one instance of an opposer of infant baptism.*" Immediately following this statement respecting Dr. Gill, is a quotation from Dr. Wall, and then comes the appeal which we here cite:

"Now, with such concessions and such statements, from men who have spent their lives in ransacking the records of antiquity in relation to this very point, who is the editor of the *New York Recorder*, or his presumptuous correspondent, who has the temerity to assert that 'infant baptism is a Papal invention;' and that 'to perform it is one of Rome's own mummeries.' We have often heard similar assertions from illiterate and prejudiced Baptists, but we had supposed that in this enlightened and liberal age the conductors of any respectable Christian journal would be above the admission of such gratuitous assertions and base insinuations into their columns, without the semblance of an argument to sustain or even give color to them."

Whether the Editor of the Recorder has ever seen this high-toned remonstrance, whether he has thought fit to notice it in any way, or not, we cannot say. It is not for his sake that we allude to it, as he is well able to maintain his own positions, and even ready, we doubt not, if convinced that they are wrong, to retract them. But we wish to call the reader's attention to the ground of that distinction which the *Presbyterian* marks so strongly between those amongst us who are "learned," and those who are "illiterate and prejudiced." In his view, a learned man would not have the "temerity to assert that infant baptism is a Papal invention;" he concedes that Dr. Gill was "learned and laborious;" and yet, Dr. Gill published a work bearing the following significant title: "Infant Baptism a Part and Pillar of Popery." The design of that pamphlet is to prove the very position which the *Presbyterian* intimates that Dr. Gill would not venture to take. Now we ask, was the writer in the *Presbyterian* aware of the existence of such a production from the pen of Dr. Gill? If not, then he certainly needs to be cautioned against attempting to enlighten the public on a matter touching which he has not informed himself. If he were aware of it, then is he verily guilty of intentionally misleading his readers as to the facts and truths of religious history.

Now, that this subject has been thus pressed on our consideration, it may be well to examine the purport of Dr. Gill's "concession." We should have been glad if the writer had given us some clue to his quotations, so that we might judge of it by the light of its context. But as he has given us no marginal reference, we will allow Dr. Gill to speak for himself. An English edition of his Works lies before us. We turn to Vol. II., p. 275, to a tract entitled "The Divine Right of Infant Baptism Examined and Disproved," where we read as follows:

"So then we have testimonies that Pedobaptism was opposed five hundred years before the affair of Munster. And if the Pelagians, Donatists, and Luciferians, so called from *Lucifer Caralitanus*, a very orthodox man, and a great opposer of the Arians, were against infant baptism, as several Pedobaptist writers affirm, this carries the opposition to it still higher; and indeed it may seem strange that since it had not its establishment till the times of Austin, that there should be none to set themselves against it. And if there were none, how comes it to pass that such a canon should be made in the Mileritan Council, under Pope Innocent the First, according to *Carranza*—and in the year 402, as say the Magdeburgensian Centuriators—or be it in the Council of *Carthage*, in the year 418, as says Dr. Wall—which runs thus: 'Also, be it our pleasure that whoever denies that new-born infants are to be baptized; or says that they are, indeed, to be baptized for the remission of sins, and yet that they derive no original sin from Adam to be expiated by the washing of regeneration; (from whence follows, that the form of baptism for the forgiveness of sins cannot be understood to be true, but false;) LET HIM BE ANATHEMA.' But if there were none that opposed the baptism of new-born infants, why should the first part of this canon be made, and an anathema annexed to it? To say, that it respected a notion of a single person in Cyprian's time, 150 years before this, that infants were not to be baptized until eight days old, and that it seems there were some persons still of this opinion, wants proof. Certain it is, however, that *Tertullian*, in the beginning of the third century, who is the first writer that makes mention of it, opposed the baptism of infants and dissuaded from it. So it appears that as soon as ever it was set on foot, it became matter of debate; and sooner than this, it could not be: and this was thirteen hundred years before the madmen of *Munster* appeared in the world."

In the contest of this parapraph we see no acknowledgement like that which the writer in the *Presbyterian* attributes to Dr. Gill, but we see a labored historical argument to show the contrary. Again, we call upon this writer to verify or retract his statement.

The chief end of Dr. Gill's pamphlet, entitled "Infant Baptism a part and pillar of Popery," is to show that the Papal system rests on the authority of Tradition, and that infant baptism has precisely the same foundation. He quotes the words of eminent Pedobaptists, who freely confess that the observance has neither *precept* or *precedent* in the Scripture to sustain it. We all know how fully Neander, and other leading writers of our own times, have reiterated this confession. The truth is, the baptismal controversy, as it is now going forward, is a continuation of the old conflict between Christ and the Jews, on the relative worth of Tradition and the Word of God. With what energy did our Lord exclaim to the leading Churchmen of his day, "Wherefore do ye make void the commands of God by your tradition?" Traditionism within the church, and Infidelity outside of it, are the two great antagonists of Christ's supremacy. Traditionism developed itself in the Papacy. Not merely are those things to be called "Papal," or of "Papal origin," which bear the impress of the Bishop of Rome after he had claimed the whole earth as his apostolic see, but all those corruptions which issued in that tremendous system whose subtle influence may now be traced far beyond the bounds of its acknowledged sway.

In illustration of this last remark, we quote another statement from the *Presbyterian*. In this same paper, in an article on church-membership, we find the following propositions: "Now there are two, and only two ways, in which persons can become church members. 1. By a solemn act of covenanting with God and his people. And 2. By being born or otherwise belonging to those who are already in covenant with God." In relation to this latter point, the article adds, "The obvious truth is, that the children of believers are born into the church, and baptism only attests that fact to the world."

Such is the Christianity taught by the *Presbyterian*. Where, we ask, within the whole wide realm of Romanism, can there be found a relic of Tradition more directly opposed to the simple teachings of Scripture and to all that distinguishes Christianity from Judaism? What a doctrine to be taught in Protestant America in the nineteenth century of the Christian era, and three centuries after "the Great Reformation"—that children are members of the church, as well as of the State, by the law of natural birth! Surely, in vain did Christ's herald proclaim to the people, "Say not within yourselves, we have Abraham to our father;" in vain did Christ himself teach Nicodemus, "a master in Israel," "Except a man be *born again*, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God;" in vain did Paul declare, "They which are the children of the flesh, these are not the children of God," and, "if they which are of the law be heirs, faith is made void, and the promise is made of none effect;" in spite of all these teachings, which belong to the very alphabet of a New Testament religion, the *Presbyterian* of this "enlightened and liberal age" insists that membership in Christ's church depends on natural lineage, and that men inherit religion as they do their lands or other property! There can be no sentiment more thoroughly Papal, more decidedly anti-Christian, or more profoundly dangerous. It is the prolific germ of the worst corruptions of Christendom. Let it be legitimately developed, (as history shows it has been,) and we have a state-church, a widely-spread formalism, a traditionary religion; and in a soil like that, the seeds of Romish error will strike their roots deeply, will rise aloft to interlock their branches, and cover the land with a dense and deadly shade.

NEW PHASE OF DESPOTISM.

ONE or two weeks ago, we read in a foreign journal that the Liberals of Austria had come to an understanding with each other in a scheme to force concession from the government by crippling its most important It is known that Austria derives the principal part of her revenue from the tobacco monopoly, and that smoking, notwithstanding its great expense, is a practice extensively prevalent amongst the people. One of the grievances complained of by the Hungarians during their struggle, if we remember right, was the injustice of this very monopoly. Well, the scheme proposed by the Liberals, as the account states, is to abstain wholly from the use of the weed, and thus show to the government that the people have it in their power, by cutting off its supplies in a legal way, to measure strength with despotism itself.

At first, the government was at a loss how to counteract the effect of a policy so at variance with its interests, and yet so clearly within the pale of the law. If the people did not choose to smoke, who should compel them to do it? If, for the sake of proclaiming a great political principle, and of illustrating in their own self-denials the ease by which it could be made effective, they should indirectly bankrupt the government, who but the government was to be blamed? When, and where, and under what order of things, was the mere decency of morality ever so far disregarded by any government, as that one man, or a thousand men, or the masses of a nation, were compelled to smoke, chew, snuff, drink, or use opium, in order that the government might enjoy this or that monopoly, or fill its treasury with revenues from this or that source? Yet it would seem, if foreign accounts are true, that the jurisconsults of the empire, learned in the pandects of the old civil law, and in the decretals of modern imperialism, have hit upon a method to nip this new revolution in the bud. To agree, one with another, not to smoke, is declared to be a conspiracy, and therefore punishable as treason, felony, or some other high crime. We will not compel you to use tobacco; but if, by virtue of any understanding, you do not continue to use it as heretofore, our gensdarmerie will see to it that you are taken care of as conspirators against the law, and corruptors of the *public morals!* If this is not whipping the devil round the stump, we know not what is.

So long, however, as this new phase of despotism was visible only in Austria, it occasioned but little wonder. The world has ceased to expect any thing decent of a power that recognises no code of morals outside of its own necessities. Such is the low opinion we entertain of this mockery of a government, that we verily believe it would make opium a common article of diet among the people, if only by so doing it could exact the means necessary to sustain its corrupt and tottering house. To punish a citizen for refusing to smoke, well accords with its system of ethics, and occasons therefore but little surprise. But there is a power, of whom the Christian world at least had a right to expect better things. The Roman government professes to act upon religious principles. Its head claims to be the sole representative of Christ on earth. He takes upon himself the name of father, and calls the people his children. Exercising the powers of a despot, he yet tells his flock it is only as the good shepherd looks after, and protects his sheep. He alone is the infallible interpreter of God's Word, and he therefore alone knows what is best for his people. Blessings, so far as words are such, he showers upon them plenteously, and really makes them believe that these blessings are like the dews of Heaven. We all know, it is true, that these things are but pretences. The papacy professing, and the papacy acting, are entities as distinct from each other as shadow and substance. A blessing in words is pretty sure to cloak some curse in deeds. The infallibility of the Pope is but the egotism of the man, the *sic jubeo* of the tyrant. At Rome, master and slave are better correlatives than father and children. The shepherd there protects his flock as the butcher his cattle. Such are the contradictions of popery.

Yet, bad as the papacy is, we were hardly prepared to see it defy the better sentiment of Christendom so far as to join Austria in the new crusade against decency and morality. The last foreign papers, however, inform us, by letters from Rome, that the papal government has published a decree, announcing that a summary punishment will be inflicted on any person endeavoring to prevent another from smoking or using tobacco. This, for a government professedly based on Christian morality, is something to be looked at, and wondered at. No one, if he sees a friend rapidly falling a victim to the excessive use of tobacco, can say nay to that friend on pain of imprisonment. The physician, in a case where it is clear that tobacco, if not the cause, is a promoter of disease, cannot, without violating law, prescribe abstinence to his unfortunate patient. Even the mother is forbidden to use any of those little artifices of affection, or make any of those tender appeals to the judgment through the heart, which oftentimes are the only successful means of checking a vicious habit, when by so doing she might save an otherwise promising son from an untimely grave. This too under a government that calls itself patriarchal—parental, and acts on professions of morality—religion.

And why is all this? Have the old governments of Europe grown so desperate in their resources, that like highway robbers, they are obliged to betake themselves to crime, in order to eke out a precarious existence? Is it a part of their theory that the people must be corrupted, as the only way of saving themselves from destruction? Then is it time that all such governments were overturned, and their places filled by those that make popular virtue their chiefest safeguard. If the demoralizing principle established by Austria, and adopted by Papal Rome, finds sanction in the decretals of the Propaganda, or in the concordats of such despotisms as acknowledge the Pope to be the spiritual and infallible head of the Church, it cannot be long before the principle will be carried out to its fullest extent, and applied to every process of popular corruption. Who wonders that the people have become utterly sick of such governments?

A READING PEOPLE.

No people on the face of the earth have better opportunities for self-cultivation than the people of this country. There are larger public libraries in Europe, but they are concentrated at points inaccessible to the masses, and the books are not distributable. Amongst us, there are but few large libraries which are confined to cities; all the others being scattered through the towns and villages, so that the people may draw books from them on easy conditions. The policy of public school libraries—a peculiarity of this country—is now, we doubt not, generally acknowledged to have been wise. The late census discloses some important facts in this regard. It appears, that there are 1,262 public libraries proper, having 1,212,858 volumes, and 10,605 public school libraries, having 1,521,349 volumes; or 11,867 public libraries with 2,734,349 volumes. This is certainly a demonstration, so far as *facilities* for reading go, that should make us grateful to the public spirit which has accomplished thus much.

An analysis of the returns exhibits some curious results. New York in this, as in other respects, is the "empire" State. She has 9,482 public school libraries, containing 1,136,584 volumes, or more than eight times as many libraries, and six times as many volumes in them, as there are in the other twenty-nine States, while her population is less than one seventh of the whole free population, including the territories and the District of Columbia. Massachusetts stands next. She has 700 public school libraries, and 85,443 volumes, considerably more, leaving New York out, than all the other States. Michigan, the gem of Western States, is third on the list, having 248 public libraries proper, with 59,819 volumes, and 124 public school libraries, with 31,382 volumes, or as many of the latter as all the other Free States, New York and Massachusetts being left out. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, have a fair proportion of public libraries proper, but only 52 public school libraries among them, containing 18,486 volumes, or about one volume to 400 of the free population.

The Free and Slave States present interesting comparisons, as will be seen from the annexed tables:

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Free States.	No.	Vols.	Slave States.	No.	Vols.
Maine,	48	51,815	Delaware,	3	10,350
New Hampshire,	27	20,487	Maryland,	10	44,850
Vermont,	21	9,917	Virginia,	23	43,105
Massachusetts,	78	199,322	North Carolina,	7	45,252
Rhode Island,	18	8,165	South Carolina,	9	63,875
Connecticut,	43	44,273	Georgia,	8	12,500
New York,	355	168,239	Florida,	1	1,000
New Jersey,	26	26,571	Alabama,	5	2,048
Pennsylvania,	111	149,476	Mississippi,	5	11,264
Ohio,	56	54,858	Louisiana,	7	12,800
Indiana,	53	46,429	Texas,	—	—
Illinois,	32	32,419	Missouri,	10	21,950
Michigan,	248	59,819	Arkansas,	1	52
Wisconsin,	7	[illegible]	Tennessee,	[illegible]	[illegible]
15 Free States,	1,124	883,630	15 Slave States,	138	309,228

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

Free States.	No.	Vols.	Slave States.	No.	Vols.
Maine,	4	740	Delaware,	—	—
New Hampshire,	—	—	Maryland,	22	5,467
Vermont,	13	9,100	Virginia,	2	1,469
Massachusetts,	700	85,443	North Carolina,	—	—
Rhode Island,	10	5,064	South Carolina,	1	250
Connecticut,	1	300	Georgia,	11	1,800
New York,	9,482	1,136,484	Florida,	1	200
New Jersey,	6	2,180	Alabama,	30	1,000
Pennsylvania,	29	8,131	Mississippi,	102	3,050
Ohio,	3	1,595	Louisiana,	1	10,000
Indiana,	1	200	Texas,	2	340
Illinois,	16	2,350	Missouri,	4	6,200
Michigan,	124	31,282	Arkansas,	—	—
Iowa,	4	160	Kentucky,	1	1,100
Wisconsin,	33	2,168	Tennessee,	2	5,100
15 Free St's,	10,426	1,285,392	15 Slave States,	179	35,957

The population of the Free States is 13,533,328, and the free population of the Slave States is 6,993,756. The number of public libraries of both kinds, in the Free States, is 11,550, having 2,169,022 volumes; the number in the Slave States is 317, having 345,185 volumes. It thus appears, that the Free States, with only twice the population, enjoy six times as many facilities for reading as the Slave States, while the former have nearly sixty times as many public school libraries, and thirty times as many books, diffused among the people. We should like to continue the analysis, but must forbear.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.

MR. GREELEY, in his letter to the Tribune, gives a touching account of a visit he made to the Ragged School, near Smithfield Market. In an old building rudely fitted up, he found about 400 pupils, and about 40 teachers; two-thirds of the pupils being males, between 5 and 20 years of age, and the girls from 3 to 10. There were about 40 adult women. Their appearance is thus described:

"But such faces! such garments! such daguerreotypes of the superlative of human wretchedness and degradation! These pupils were gathered from among the outcasts of London—those who have no family ties, no homes, no education, no religious training, but were born to wander about the docks, picking up a chance job now and then, but acquiring no skill, no settled vocation, often compelled to steal or starve, and finally trained to regard the sheltered, well fed and respected majority as their natural oppressors and their natural prey. Of this large class of vagrants, amounting in this city to thousands, theft and (for the females) harlotry, whenever the cost of a loaf of bread or a night's lodging could be procured by either, were as a matter-of-course resorts for a livelihood, as privateering, campaigning, distilling or (till recently) slave trading was to many respected and well-to-do champions of Order and Conservatism throughout Christendom."

After the school was dismissed, all who chose, and this was about three-fourths, remained at the prayer meeting. That meeting, says Mr. G., "was the most impressive and salutary religious service I have attended for years. Four or five prayers were made by different teachers in succession—all chaste, appropriate, excellent, fervent, affecting. A hymn was sung before and after each by the congregation, and well sung. Brief and cogent addresses were made by the superintendent, and, I believe, an American visitor." Tickets are furnished a certain number of the pupils, permitting them to sleep in the dormitory below. Mr. G. was permitted to visit that for males, and his impression was a sad one.

"There in the men's room were perhaps a hundred men and boys, sitting up in their rags in little compartments of naked boards, each about half-way between a bread-tray and a hog-trough, which, planted close to each other, were to be their resting places for the night, as they had been for several previous nights. And this is a very recent and very blessed addition to the school, made by the munificence of some noble woman, who gave $500 expressly to fit up some kind of a sleeping-room, so that those who had attended the School should not *all* be turned out (as a part still necessarily are,) to wander or lie all night in the always cold, damp streets. There are not many hogs in America who are not better lodged than these poor human brethren and sisters, who now united, at the suggestion of the Superintendent, in a hymn of praise to God for all his mercies. Doubtless, many did so with an eye to the shelter and hope of food (for each one who is permitted to stay here has a bath and six ounces of bread allotted him in the morning;) yet when I contrasted this with the mere formal and stately worship I had attended at Westminister Abbey in the morning, the preponderance was decidedly not in favor of the latter."

We give the conclusion of Mr. G.'s letter, simply stating that these ragged schools are but a recent experiment in London.

"It seemed to me a profanation—an insult heaped on injury—an unjustifiable prying into the saddest secrets of the great prison-house of human woe—for us visiters to be standing here; and, though I apologized for it with a sovereign, which grain of sand will, I am sure, be wisely applied to the mitigation of this mountain of misery, I was yet in haste to be gone. Yet I leaned over the rail and made some inquiry of a ragged and forlorn youth of nineteen or twenty who sat next us in his trough, waiting for our departure before he lay down to such rest as that place could afford him. He replied that he had no parents nor friends who could help him—had never been taught any trade—always did any work he could get—sometimes earned sixpence to a shilling per day by odd jobs, but could get no work lately—had no money of course—and had eaten nothing that day but the six ounces of bread given him on rising in the morning—and had only the like six ounces in prospect between him and starvation. That hundreds so situated should unite with seeming fervor in praise to God, shames the more polished devotion of the favored and comfortable; and if these famishing, hopeless outcasts were to pilfer every day of their lives (as most of them did, and perhaps some of them still do,) I should pity even more than I blamed them."

TOLERATION OF OPINION.

AT a late political gathering in the State of New York, the object of which was to give the President and members of his Cabinet, an appropriate reception, a distinguished jurist offered a sentiment enjoining the importance of free toleration of political and other opinions. This sentiment as applied to our country, embraces an old truism; but it is one which requires to be often repeated and kept before the people. It embodies a leading guaranty of the system of government under which we live. If freedom of opinion and expression among us, be abridged, or destroyed so far as the right and propriety of the thing are concerned, we can boast little superiority over the despotisms of the Old World.

Easily admitted as is the foregoing, the truth contained in it, deserves to be specially enforced upon our countrymen. To this matter—receiving as it does in theory the ready assent of almost every citizen—applies that aphorism of Coleridge, where he says: "In philosophy equally as in poetry, it is the highest and most useful prerogative of genius to produce the strongest impressions of novelty while it rescues admitted truths from the neglect caused by the very circumstance of their universal admission. Extremes meet. Truths of all others the most awful and interesting, are too often considered as so true, that they lose all the power of truth, and lie bed-ridden in the dormitory of the soul, side by side with the most despised and exploded errors."

It is plain that various appliances may be brought to bear against the free expression of cherished convictions, whether relating to matters civil or religious. Such may be the forms and such the pressure of influence that freedom of thought and action will be embarassed in the same way if not to the same degree, as if an edict of Government had been issued against their exercise. Close observers of men and matters around us—of the direction of things in social and political life especially—must have marked the tendencies of which we speak. It is not chains, imprisonment or death that men dread more in the expression of what they honestly think and feel, than political disfranchisement, social ostracism or a bad name. There are methods as well adapted to stifle the free utterance of the mind's convictions as though the padlock and the pillory were used. Noble souls may spurn such methods of intimidation, but they cannot thereby escape the penalty which too commonly comes upon them in consequence.

It must always be important under our system of government, not only to keep our theory of freedom good, but our practice likewise. Whatever threatens honorable discussion, whatever lays an embargo, no matter how it is done, on the free expression of opinion, merits the reprobation of all who truly love "soul liberty."

PANORAMA OF THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

IN common with the thousands who have seen this beautiful and instructive painting, we must testify strongly in its behalf. As a work of art, it will compare well with any of the panoramas that have been exhibited amongst us, while it is far superior to them in its chief object. An allegory composed about two hundred years ago when the author was in prison on account of his religion, and designed to portray, by a story that a child may understand, and in language full of scriptural simplicity, the perils of an ungodly life, and the self-denials, blessings, and final glories of true Christian faith, is presented directly to the eye in one of the most beautiful and touching forms of art. As the panorama moves slowly on, every one is impressed with something like a living reality of the scenes before him. The allegory is at once revealed to the eye, and commends itself to the feelings and judgment almost like an audible voice.

It is a remarkable fact connected with Bunyan's Pilgrim, that, from the day it was written to the present, the story has been a favorite with nearly all religious denominations. We have heard the strongest Unitarians say, that they make it a point of duty to give the Pilgrim's Progress to their children the moment they are capable of reading it. An infidel once told us that, if he had no faith in Christ, he had in John Bunyan, and that, although his reasoning forced him to reject the Scriptures, his feelings compelled him to love a book that had helped to form the character of his children. It is indeed a wonderful book—one, says a biographer of the pious author, which has done as much good, perhaps, as any other, except the Bible, and by writing which he has probably been more useful than if he had enjoyed the unrestrained exercise of his public ministry. This book has been read by millions, and will continue to be read with increased eagerness and delight. Where then could be found a more appropriate subject for the artist who has at heart the happiness of man? We advise all who have not yet seen the panorama, to do so at the first opportunity, as it will soon leave the city.

THEODORE PARKER.

WE have not taken sufficient notice of the ecclesiastical and religious movements of Unitarians to know whether there was any absolute novelty in the spectacle, but our attention has been drawn with with some curiosity, to the presence and participation of Theodore Parker in the late meeting of the American Unitarian Association, and of the Ministerial Conference, held during anniversary week. When he first announced his infidel views, holding up the Scriptures as destitute not only of inspired authority but of historic credibility, the members of the Boston Association voted his exclusion from their pulpits, and individual Unitarians have assured us that the denomination do not regard him as within its fellowship. But at the meetings referred to, he seemed to regard himself, and for ought that we have discovered to the contrary, was treated by others, as a member in full standing of the Unitarian ministry. What are the relations of these societies to the churches; whether a connection with them draws after it or supposes any ecclesiastical standing; whether a fraternal union in a ministerial conference is any less a token of ministerial fellowship than an exchange of pulpits; in short, whether by such aasociation with a scoffer like Mr. Parker, the Unitarian clergy will not be understood to endorse his scepticism, if not as the truth, at least, as an allowable form of Christianity,—are inquiries which we cannot answer, but there are those who would be interested to learn the truth of the matter.

ELECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA.

LETTER writers send home full accounts of recent elections in the new State. One, speaking of the municipal elections, remarks that, "if banners and transparencies, processions and drinking, bullying and rowdyism, are any index of the progress of civilization, we may claim to be in the foremost rank. The whole affair was done up in the most approved New York fashion. Every body, who could *conscientiously get drunk*, exercised that *noble privilege*." No wonder the natives were astonished by exhibitions so new to their pagan eyes. No marvel that Chilians and Chinamen were "wonderfully interested," and that "they gazed with eagerness and astonishment," on these outpourings of folly and demoralization by men fresh from Christian homes. "As for the fighting," continues the same writer, "that was all done at the election, and not from pure political excitement. Had not men *taken into the stomach an enemy that stole away their brains*, NO DISTURBANCE *would have marred the canvass from beginning to end.*" That is it. This *enemy* is not rampant in California alone. He is at his cursed work in all parts of the land. Even staid New England has not been strong enough to withstand his approaches. With many, the "noble privilege" of being drunk and pugnacious at the polls supersedes the ignoble privilege of voting soberly and understandingly. The abomination, however, is fast disappearing from our own section. Public opinion has spoken the word, and ill fares it with a candidate who would rob men of their brains in order to pilfer from them their votes.

RELIGIOUS GROWTH IN BUFFALO.

THE favor of our correspondent in Buffalo, giving us an account of the late dedication of the Niagara Square Baptist church, did not reach us until the notice copied from the Christian Advocate, was in type. The following paragraph from his letter relates to other religious growth in Buffalo: "There has been considerable interest in a number of the churches here, during the winter and spring, and to some large accessions have been made. There are four church edifices now in the process of erection here—two Presbyterian, one Episcopal, and a Roman Ctaholic cathedral—all large and expensive houses. With one of the Catholic congregations here, there has been quite a disturbance—they refuse to give their church property into the hands of the bishop, and he has taken away their priest. For days, a badge of crape was streaming from the cross upon their church; how the matter will end is yet to be seen. It is a German congregation, and quite disposed to be independent. God help them to maintain the right."

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WE learn that several persons were baptized by Rev. B. P. Byram, pastor of the Baptist church in Salisbury and Amesbury, on the first Sabbath of the present month. A gradual, but very encouraging work of the Spirit had been manifested among the people of Mr. B.'s charge, since the beginning of his relation to them about a year ago. During this time not far from thirty converts have been received by baptism into the church. At Hinsdale and Marshfield a number more have been baptized.

The Christian Visitor states that at Macan, New Brunswick, an extensive revival has been enjoyed, and about seventy persons have been baptized.

The Vermont Chronicle notices a revival of religion in Cabot. The following record of the work, is given in that paper:

The revival has continued silently and unostentatiously, as we may say, up to the present time Among the subjects of grace are many of our best citizens, male and female. A number of young married people, nearly the whole choir of singers, and thirty-six teachers and scholars of our Sabbath school, are reckoned among the converts. And it is a pleasing circumstance that none as yet have gone out from us because they were not of us. They all seem to stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ has made them free, feeling their unworthiness and dependence, and trusting alone in that grace by which their feet have been planted on the Rock. At our last three communion seasons, forty-four united with the church by profession, and five by letter. Others expect to unite soon. And when all the fruits of the revival are gathered in, together with a few who indulged hopes before, the increase of the church will probably be as many as seventy.

The effects of this revival are seen in greater union and harmony in the Society: an increasing regard for the Sabbath and greater reverence for the sanctuary; in a deeper interest in the Sabbath school and in the study of the word of God generally; in raising up some family altars that had been broken down, and erecting many new ones; and, in fine, in the disappearance of many exceptionable things, and in a greater devotedness to whatever is pure, and lovely, and of good report.

Fifty persons have united during the past winter with the Baptist church in Trumansburg, N. Y., under the care of Rev. C. L. Bacon.

Eleven persons have been lately received into the Baptist church in Binghampton.

The True Wesleyan has the following report from a circuit in the West:

Scores of young men and women have fled from the dominions of Satan, and vowed allegiance to the King of kings. Many altars have been reared in the domestic circle, on which spiritual incense is daily offered to the Lord of pardoning mercy. The conversions have not been limited to any special age, or class, but clear conversions have taken place, from a very interesting little girl only seven years of age, to the aged father of threescore years and ten. Nearly all the meetings have been characterized with sobriety, and an unusual degree of solemnity. Convictions have been thorough, and conversions, in most instances, clear and undoubted. From the pungency of convictions and clearness of conversions, we hope to see religious permanency.

In Palmyra, Me., a revival of interest has been progressing for a number of weeks. A letter in Zion's Advocate says forty-four have been received of late, into the Baptist church, twelve of whom are heads of families; the remainder are mostly connected with the Sabbath school.

The pastor of the Baptist church in Keokuk, Iowa, writes, "I must tell you that the Lord is at present graciously reviving his work among my people. I baptized ten last Sabbath, and expect to baptize several more next Lord's day. We are holding meetings every afternoon and evening, and God's spirit is evidently with us."

INVIDIOUS COMPARISONS.—A writer in Zion's Advocate, in discussing the subject of ministerial qualifications, holds the following language in reference to the difficulties sometimes met with by a class of devoted pastors who are settled over important but feeble churches, and live on small salaries. The writer speaks from his point of observation in Maine:

"Even to this day, a large proportion of the Baptist ministers live on very small salaries. There are some very important fields of labor in this State, but the churches in those places are small and feeble. They do well according to their ability. I trust that it will be said of them at last, that they have done what they could. Our brethren, sympathizing with them, are unwilling to leave them, and try to live on a little, in order to preach the gospel to the poor. Their hands would be strengthened if they could have a good support. But the great mass of our ministry are good, sound, common sense men. They can preach well, and do preach well. And if the people did'nt hear so much said against them, they would prize them more highly, and give them a better support. They certainly do need a more liberal support. In some cases, doubtless, the churches might easily increase their pastor's salary, but city salaries have not yet become so popular as city notions of preaching. If Esq. B—— visits Boston and hears Jenny Lind sing, or attends an anniversary and hears the Rev. Dr. —— make an off-hand speech, which he had been previously notified would be expected of him, he goes home and wonders why their village girls can't sing as well as Jenny, or their pastor can't be as eloquent as a man he heard in Boston. He does not compare their libraries, or their salaries, but concludes that for his part he shall not give any more to support such a minister. If the church will get the right kind of a man, he will give, otherwise not.

Now, if the people were not made to think so much of the manner and form of worship, gentlemen visiting Boston would return as quietly to their own village church, humble as it may be compared with city splendors, as they do their own modest and rural dwellings. Ministers having the advantage of their influence and support would be more efficient and useful."

VIRGINIA BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES—The Baptist Home operations in Virgina, are conducted with a good degree of efficiency. The True Union states that the summing up of the report of the General Association presents many interesting and encouraging facts. The number of missionaries employed 25, candidates baptized 558, churches constituted 9, meeting houses built 2, besides 9 in progress, Sunday schools established 7, Bibles and Testaments sold or given 249, other religious books 638, sermons preached 2865, funds collected in the fields of labor $1200, total receipts of the treasurer $3786 47.

Eleven beneficiaries of the Virginia Baptist Education Society are studying at the Richmond College.

After some addresses with reference to the Richmond and Columbian Colleges, Rev. J. B. Taylor, chairman of the committee on a plan for raising funds, submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved. That the sum of $100,000, is deemed necessary to place the College on a stable foundation.

2d. That it is the opinion of this Society, that a well considered plan for one hundred dollar scholarships, would greatly facilitate the raising of funds for the endowment of the College.

3d. That pledges be secured for sums of $100 and upwards, and bonds given therefor to the Trustees, to be paid provided the sum of $60,000 is thus subscribed, within five years after the effort is commenced; and provided also that the subscribers shall be entitled to any advantages resulting from the scholarships.

In the evening a mass meeting was held to consider, and as far as practicable, to carry out, the object of the report of the committee. Rev. A. M. Poindexter was appointed joint agent with Mr. Finch for the collection of funds. A powerful speech was made by the president in behalf of the object, and subscriptions called for; nor was the call in vain. Upwards of $12,000 were pledged in various sums from $5000 down to $100.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS.—The Congregational Journal remarks that no branch of the Christian church has done so much for the propagation of Christianity, in proportion to its numbers and ability, as the Moravians, or United Brethren. The receipts for the last year for Foreign missions were $55,000, one half of which amount, however, was generously contributed by other denominations on the continent of Europe and in Great Britain. The total number of missions is 13; of stations 69; missionaries 2821, male and female; number of souls under the care of the missions about seventy thousand.

The following are the missions, with the date and in the order of their establishment:

Missions.	Established.	Stations.	Mis'aries.
Danish West Indies,	1732	8	26
Greenland	1733	4	33
North America	1734	3	12
Surinam	1735	9	52
South Africa	1736	9	58
Jamaica	1754	13	29
Antigua	1756	7	21
Barbadoes	1765	4	9
Labrador	1770	4	30
St. Kitts	1775	4	10
Tobago	1790	2	4
Central America	1848	1	4
New Holland	1850	1	2

Of the receipts, $6,824 are expended for the support of retired missionaries, embracing 22 married brethren, 9 widowers, and 46 widows; and $12,402 towards the education and maintenance of 202 children of missionaries.

LABORS AMONG THE FRENCH IN VERMONT.—The Annual Report of the American and Foreign Christian Union, makes the following reference to labors for evangelizing the French in Vermont:

In Northern Vermont, and in the adjacent part of Canada East, the Society has had, during almost the the whole of the year past, five laborers, two of whom have been teachers and colporteurs, and three have preached the Gospel. The district of country which is the field of their labors is more than sixty miles long, by forty wide. Over this district is scattered a large and increasing Canadian population, of French origin, and still speaking the French language,—many of them knowing little or nothing of the English. The Rev. Mr. Moraine, aided by Messrs. Greenwood, Charon, and Chabot, has preached the gospel extensively to this scattered Canadian population, and many have been led to abandon the errors of Popery. At West Enosburg there is a flourishing church of 149 members, converted Romanists, some of whom come many miles to hear the preaching of the gospel. During the last winter, as many as thirty hopeful conversions took place in that neighborhood, some of which were more than ordinarily interesting in their character.

Mr. L'Herieux has labored for two years as a Missionary among the Canadian French population, in several towns on the western side of the State of Vermont, and bordering on Lake Champlain, with encouraging success.

CHURCHES IN LONDON.—A large number of Episcopal churches are soon to be erected in London, through a fund established a number of years ago, and by voluntary contributions. Since the first appeal on this subject in 1836, the sum of $1,000,000 has been collected and expended in building twenty-three and assisting to build forty-one churches. The total cost has been two millions two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Accommodation has thus been provided for sixty-eight thousand persons. In thirteen of the churches all the seats are free.

The Congregationalists are not inactive; they have recently erected numerous churches, and last year proposed making an effort to erect twenty more.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—Speaking of India, Rev. Mr. Ballantyne says the population of that country is 200,000,000, all of whom are under a Christian government. There are now ten thousand communicants in the churches in India, of whom a very large part was added within the last ten years. The time is near at hand when Christianity must prevail over the peninsula, and triumph over its great enemy, Hirdoviper, a system of philosophical religion exceedingly captivating to the Hindoo mind. Twenty-six newspapers are published in Hindostan in the native languages.

EPISCOPACY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Bishop Eastburn gives the results of his labors for the year as follows: "I have confirmed, during the past year, 334 persons; consecrated one church; laid the corner stone of two churches; ordained three priests; and two parishes have been organized."

ASSOCIATIONAL.—The Mohawk River Baptist Association held its twelfth anniversary with the church in Frankfort on the 4th and 5th inst. The summary of the churches was as follows: Baptized, 32; added by letter, 30; dismissed by letter, 46; excluded 9; died, 6. Total of members, 995.

Two new churches were received into the Association at this session.

The New York Baptist Association held its sixty-first anniversary near the close of last month, with the First Mariners' church in that city. A writer in the Baltimore True Union, says "the letters from many of the churches were too long. This was especially the case with small churches, who had nothing of any consequence to report, and therefore I suppose, felt under obligation to show their sense of their own importance by sending tedious epistles filled with reflections and exhortations."

Several of the hitherto feeble, dependant churches, announced the cheering fact that their houses of worship are paid for, and expressed gratitude to the Association for its friendly aid in their time of need. Several also reported revivals, of which the most extensive are the Berean church, where 20 had been baptized, the North Beriah, which had received 36 by baptism, and the Sixteenth church, where the work of grace has not yet ceased, 54 having already been baptized, and several candidates being about to receive the ordinance.

THE EAST NEW JERSEY BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—*Messrs. Editors*,—The tenth anniversary of this body, has just closed its meetings, held with the First Baptist church in Newark, on the 3d and 4th insts.

The delegation present was unusually large, and the congregations in attendance uniformally full and attentive. The opening sermon was preached by Br. D. B. Stout, of Middletown, from Rev. 7: 9—"I beheld, and, lo a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their hands."

The evening of the first day was devoted to services with reference to the matter of ministerial destitution, and its relation to the New Jersey Baptist Educational Society. An address, full of stirring facts and sensible reflections as to the German population of the United States, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Rousenbusch, of New York; and a special effort made to replenish the Treasury of the Society, which resulted in securing in pledges and a collection, the amount of 360 dollars. At 11, A. M., of the second day, Br. M. M. Dean, of Massachusetts, preached an excellent sermon upon 1 John 2: 1—"If any man sin he has an advocate with the Father," &c.

In the evening of the same day, deeply interesting exercises were also held, consisting of remarks from Father Webb, and from Br. Rousenbusch, and the baptism, by the latter, of a German convert.

The letters from the churches breathed an excellent spirit, and revealed the sure pledge of the presence and favor of God among his people. The past year, with this body, has been one of the right hand of the Most High. In two churches (Middletown and Mt. Bethel) revivals of uncommon power have been experienced, the fruit of which, in part, was the addition, to the first, of 236 and to the latter, of 114. Many others have enjoyed sweet seasons of refreshing, and received large accessions to their numbers and strength. To the 33 churches composing the Association, 704 have been added by baptism, and the net gain, over last year, is 645, the membership now numbering about 5000. These facts, with others, indicate a vigorous growth in numbers and influence of the Baptist denomination in this part of the State, which, God grant, may result wholly in his glory.

The churches of this body are also awaking anew to the claims of Sunday Schools upon a wider and deeper place in the sympathies and efforts of God's children; and what is a new thing in this State, a *Sabbath School Convention* was formed at the adjournment of the Association, with prospects highly encouraging. Yours &c., JUNIUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DEDICATION AT NEWTOWN, CT.—Recently, as we learn from the Christian Secretary, "a neat, elegant, and thoroughly finished meeting-house" was dedicated to the worship of God, at Newton, Ct. The Secretary says, "the exercises of this service were conducted as follows, viz: reading appropriate portions of the Bible, by Rev. Wm. Biddle, of Brookfield; prayer of dedication by Rev. James Hepburne, of Stamford; sermon by Rev. Wm. Reid, of Bridgeport, from Jude, third verse—"That ye should earnestly contend for the faith that was once delivered unto the saints;" closing prayer by Rev. A. N. Benedict, of White Hills. The day was beautiful, the assembly very large, and all the services listened to and enjoyed with marked attention. It is eminently proper to remark, that a special act of denominational courtesy was extended to the Baptist church in Newtown on the occasion, in the fact that the Congregational church, (although the meeting-houses are more than two miles apart,) came in a body, with their melodeon, and greatly increased the interest of the occasion by their assistance."

A PASTOR WANTED.—The Baptist church in Onondaga, Onon. Co., desires a good pious pastor, with a small family. They have a comfortable house of worship, and a parsonage, and situated in a good farming community. Post office address, Navarino, N. Y. Lyman Gardner, Church Clerk.

At the call of Zion Baptist church, (colored,) New York, Mr. Thomas Henson, formerly a Methodist minister, was ordained on the 25th ult.

Mr. Wilson Trent and John Warde were ordained at Neuomon, Ia., on the 17th ult.

Mr. Augustus Hubbard was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in West Parsonsfield, Me., on the 28th ult.

The Rochester Democrat learns that Rev. Wm. Rees, of the Tabernacle Baptist church in Rochester, has resigned his charge on account of ill health, and that he will forego ministerial labor for the present, and until his health is restored. The congregation, who owe much to his labors in establishing them in their pleasant new edifice, will part with regret from their esteemed pastor. Two Baptist churches in Rochester are now without settled pastors.

Mr. E. M. Nye was ordained to the gospel ministry at Stockbridge, Chautauque county, on the 7th of May.

A Baptist church, composed of persons residing in Stratford and Salisbury, Herkimer co., N. Y., was organized on the 20th of May.

Rev. C. C. Park has accepted the pastorate of the Italy Hollow Baptist church, Yates county, N. Y. His correspondents will notice his address.

Rev. Wm. Bowen has removed from Berlin, N. Y., and accepted the pastoral charge of the Baptist church at Hancock, Mass.

Rev. Charles Morton has removed from Owego to Hamilton, and wishes correspondents to address him accordingly.

Rev. J. G. Binney, says the N. Y. Recorder, has accepted the call of the Baptist church in Elmira to become their pastor, and has already entered upon his labors. Mr. Binney has been obliged to relinquish his connection with the Karen Theological school, on account of the continued ill health of Mrs. Binney. Before his leaving this country he was very much blessed in pastoral relations of great responsibility. He will receive a cordial welcome to his new field of labor in our State.

The Millington Baptist church, Pa., was lately recognized.

Mr. Charles Griffin was ordained at Carbondale, Pa., on the 22d ult.

At the Borough of Manayunk, Pa., a Baptist church was recognized on the 22d of May.

RECOGNITION IN NANTUCKET.—Rev. T. W. Clark, formerly pastor of a Congregational church, was recognized as pastor of the First Baptist church in Nantucket, on the 10th inst. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. Banvard, of Boston. Theme: "Christ the example of his church." The audience was large and evidently deeply interested in the discourse. Hand of Fellowship and Charge by Rev. William Stow, of East Tisbury. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Crawford and Husted, the latter, of the Methodist church. Br. C. enters upon his labors with encouraging prospects—with a united and generous people to rally around him and hold up his hand—we predict a happy union, we trust it will be lasting.

Since we last visited Nantucket a handsome and fine toned organ has been put up in the church, a present.

THE ST. HELENA MISSION.

WHEN the Rev. James McGregor Bertram, of the Island of St. Helena, arrived in this country last summer, we were so far satisfied with the evidences of his good character, and of the importance of his object, as cordially to admit him to our confidence, and commend him to the favor of our respective congregations. After a more extended acquaintance, we are happy to testify that our first impressions have been corroborated. And it is gratifying to us to know that in other places he has been kindly received and generously assisted. We have seen letters from clergymen of different denominations, warmly expressing their regard for himself personally, and their special pleasure in facilitating his appeal for pecuniary aid. He has preached in many places, and we have yet to learn the first instance where his communications have not been more than acceptable.

Those who have contributed to his object will be pleased to know that he has collected and remitted the entire amount—*fifteen hundred dollars*—to extinguish the debt on his place of worship in St. Helena. He has also collected *one thousand dollars* towards the erection of the two chapels needed at other settlements on the Island. He is desirous of raising *twenty-five hundred dollars* more to complete the amount required. This result, we earnestly hope, he may be able to accomplish. He is anxious to succeed as speedily as possible, that he may return to his field of labor, and prosecute his work with the new facilities so liberally supplied by American Christians.

We have read with great pleasure an affectionate letter addressed to him, dated March 15, 1851, and signed by 134 white inhabitants of St. Helena, indicative of sentiments that are commendable both to themselves and to their absent pastor. In this letter they say: "Grateful we are to our beloved brethren in Boston for their kindness to you, and their earnest prayers for us, and that they not only say, 'depart in peace; be ye warmed, be ye filled,' but have also freely and liberally given of those things which we needed. Passing and approaching events combine to prove the necessity of much pecuniary help to the mission; and while they have thus ministered to us in carnal things, may God abundantly help you to minister to them in spiritual things, and reward their labor of love an hundred fold. For every stone they help you to lay in our house made with hands, may Jesus enable you to gather a score of lively stones from themselves for his spiritual house eternal in the heavens. Express to them our most heartfelt individual gratitude and affection."

To help such a people must ever be to the ingenuous mind a grateful service.

BARON STOW.
Boston, May, 1851. DANIEL SHARP.

Our readers are referred to the department of Special Notices for a record of the monies which Mr. Bertram has received, with an accompanying expression of his own feelings. We are glad to be informed that the interest felt in the worthy object which he has brought before so many in this country is not diminished. The debt due to St. Helena, from the Christians of America and other lands, promises to be paid at no distant day. Meantime, as Mr. Bertram continues his appeals, let none withhold from him the hand of help. EDS.

LITERARY NOTICES.

MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Poet Laureate. By Christopher Wordsworth, D. D., Canon of Westminster. In two volumes. Edited by Henry Reed. Vol. I. Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

Wordsworth was by profession a poet. He resolved, at an early period of his life, when even the penetrating judgment of a Coleridge would hardly have deemed the resolution wise or safe, to devote himself technically to the business of poetry. This choice was made as deliberately as if his final success, attained only after a long and severe struggle with the critics, and not really acknowledged generally until old age had come upon him, had been revealed to him by a supernatural power. And it must be confessed that, rich as are his various and numerous productions in veins of the purest poetry, there is apparent throughout a good deal of that common-place heaviness that reminds one of the merely professional. Wordsworth has thrown off some of the finest gems of English poetry, and yet he has written page after page of the plainest stuff imaginable. Many of his descrip-

tions of things in nature are drawn with such literal exactness, that we cannot avoid calling them prosy, while at the same moment we detect the genuine spirit of the poet in the occasion that prompted them, and the purest emotions in the tone that pervades them. As the world has come to love the homely pathos of Cowper, because it was the natural outburst of a sensitive heart, so will it come to linger, with ever-increasing pleasure, over the prosy tenderness of Wordsworth.

There are pleasant things connected with these Memoirs. The author is a kinsman of the poet, and he enters with true sympathy upon the delightful, but delicate, task imposed upon him by the departed bard. Wordsworth died a little more than a year ago. In 1847, the author was with him at Rydal Mount, long his beautiful and favorite retreat. The conversation turned very naturally upon himself, and one of his remarks was, that "a poet's *life* is written in his *works*." The author has taken the hint thus conveyed as a kind of bequest, and, so far as the present volume testifies, has given us the life of Wordsworth in his works. He has not gone out of the way in a single instance to frame elaborate or conjectural sketches of his subject, but has left the key by which we may unlock the poet's soul, and see therein the spiritual basis of that sweet, sunshiny life which is so completely revealed in every line of his writings. With this key, the prosy soon grows poetical, and what before was to us true poetry, assumes new phases of beauty and truth. It is this identity of life and works that renders Wordsworth so difficult of appreciation. In these Memoirs, we have the clue to his writings, and with this we appreciate at once, and read to love the poet.

There was no stir in the life of Wordsworth. For a short time after a visit to France, during the days of the old French Revolution, and when the "reign of terror" was coming on with its scenes of blood, he gave way somewhat to the fervor of his political predilections, but soon became sick at heart of the kind of republicanism represented by Robespierre, and betook himself joyfully to his retreat and the muses. At one period of life, feeling the necessity of doing something for a livelihood, especially as his relatives looked upon him with coldness, because, in their view, he had wasted his time in continental rambles, when he ought to have been qualifying himself for a profession, he seriously thought of seeking a maintenance as a London newspaper writer. He wrote to a friend who was then so employed. "You say a newspaper would be glad of me. Do you think you could ensure me employment in that way, on terms similar to your own? I mean, also, in an opposition paper, for I cannot abet, in the smallest degree, the measures pursued by the present ministry. They are already so deeply advanced in iniquity, that, like Macbeth, they cannot retreat." A lucky incident rescued him, as the Memoirs tell us, from a danger, on the brink of which he was standing, the danger of depending for his livelihood on the newspaper press. A young man, whom he attended as a brother during his last sickness, left him a handsome bequest. This determined his career, and ever after, from about the 25th to the 80th year of his age, his life was as untroubled and calm as the beautiful lakes in the midst of which he lived.

One thing Wordsworth was peculiarly happy in. His sister Dorothy was a lovely woman, full of his own sympathies, exquisitely sensitive to the beauties of nature, and in every respect fitted to be his out-door guide, and his in-door solace. Not only capable of appreciating his most delicate, as well as *recherche* tones of thought, she had a power of *suggestion* that was to him, at all times, in foreign travel, in garden walks, or in fireside conversations, like an original attribute of his own mind. His sister was his companion before his marriage, and she continued to be so thereafter and to the last. His mother died when he was 8 years old, and his father when he was 14. He had brothers, to whom he was strongly attached, but for this sister his love was devotion. She was some two years younger than he was, and he has every where in his verses left the record of her virtues and influence. It is probable that to her he is indebted for an escape from the dangers of irreligion. At the precise juncture described in the subjoined extract, he was restored to her companionship:

"His mind was whirled round and round in a vortex of doubt, and appeared to be almost on the point of sinking into a gulf of despair. Not that he ever lapsed into scepticism. No! his early education, his love of the glories and beauties of creation, protected him from any approach to that. Yet, at this period of his life, his religious opinions were not very clearly defined. He had too high an opinion of the sufficiency of the human will, and too sanguine a hope of unlimited benefits to be conferred on society by the human intellect. He had a good deal of stoical pride, mingled with not a little of Pelagian self-confidence. Having an inadequate perception of the necessity of divine grace, he placed his hopes where they could not stand; and did not place them where, if placed, they could not fall. He sought for ideal perfectibility where he could not but meet with real frailty, and did not look for peace where alone it could be found. Hence, his mind was ill at ease."

Such was his state of mind, when that sister came, in whose every motion, once wrote Coleridge, "her innocent soul outbeams so brightly, that who saw her would say—'Guilt was a thing impossible with her.'" And then it was, says the poet himself,

"Thanks to the bounteous Giver of all good,
That the beloved sister, in whose sight
Those days were passed,
Maintained for me a *saving intercourse*
With my true self."

Wordsworth thus beautifully draws the contrast between himself and his sister:

"My sister Emmeline and I
Together chased the butterfly.
A very hunter did I rush
Upon the prey:
But she, God love her! feared to *brush*
The dust from off its wings."

Again referring to this incomparable sister, the poet exclaims:

"She gave me eyes, she gave me ears,
And humble cares, and delicate fears,
A heart, the fountain of sweet tears,
And love, and thought, and joy."

In closing this brief notice of Wordsworth, we ought to state that, in compliance with the wishes of the poet's friends, Prof. Reed, of Philadelphia, "who unites affectionate veneration for the poet with intelligent appreciation of his poetry," edited the present American edition of the Memoirs, and accompanied it with notes, prepared in part from materials in his possession, and in part from other authorities. Prof. Reed was an intimate friend of Wordsworth's.

THE SOLITARY OF JUAN FERNANDEZ; or, the real Robinson Crusoe. By the author of Picciola. Translated from the French by Anne T. Wilbur. Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

If the Alexander Selkirk of these pages is drawn to the life, it would be cruel in us to advise any one, who has long conjectured over the story of Robinson Crusoe, to read them. Too many of the sweetest recollections are bound up in the *fiction* to render the *truth* in this case at all palatable. Let childhood, as it comes up from one generation to another, yet innocently weep and laugh over the adventures of Crusoe and his man Friday. The history of Selkirk and Marimonda, the monkey-companion of his solitude, can never be invested with a thousandth part of the interest which Defoe has drawn about every incident of his hero. What the writer of the "Solitary" says, in speaking of Crusoe and Selkirk, on the last page but one of his book, is enough to induce us to prefer the philosophy of the *romance* to that of the *reality*. "In solitude, Robinson improves and perfects himself; Selkirk, at first as full of resources as he, ends by becoming discouraged and brutified." Then there is a good deal in the book before us of the Fish-market style. All that is said about the "Royal Salmon," an ale-drinking shop in a sea-port of Scotland; "Pretty Kitty," the vender of usquebaugh, ale and gin; the swaggering antics of the drinkers who gathered there nightly, and all such kinds of "cheap literature," smack too much of the vulgarity and exaggeration, often used for the purpose of filling out a book, to prepare a sober-minded young person to relish the history that follows.

A GREEK GRAMMAR FOR THE USE OF HIGH SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES. By Philip Buttmann. Revised and enlarged by his son, Alexander Buttmann. Translated from the eighteenth German edition, by Edward Robinson. New York: Harper & Brothers.

It is hardly worth while to say much in behalf of this great work. Classical scholars, the world over, have recognized it as a standard index to Greek literature. More than twenty years ago, Edward Everett had so high an opinion of it, that he prepared an edition of it for Harvard College. Like most German works on abstruse subjects, this grammar is elaborate almost to a fault. The author was an honored graduate of the University of Gottingen, and an ardent laborer in the stony soil of Philology. He published the first edition of his grammar sixty years ago, before he was thirty years of age. This, however, was but a small beginning. Devoted to his object, he threw off one edition after another, each being enriched with the results of his latest investigations, until the work became, before his death, comparatively perfect. It has since gone through numerous editions, which fact alone is conclusive of its great value. These editions have been issued under the superintendence of his son, who, for years past, has occupied in the Royal Gymnasium at Potsdam, a station similar to that his father held in Berlin. The translator, Prof. Robinson, of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, has accomplished his task with fidelity. He has made a few additions from the author's other works, and given a note or explanation occasionally; otherwise, he has sought only to furnish a faithful transcript of the original.

SONGS OF ZION. A Manual of the best and most popular Hymns and Tunes for Social and Private Devotion. Published by the American Tract Society.

This volume contains, in a neat and compact form, two hundred hymns and ninety-three tunes. About sixty of the hymns are from Watts, and most of them have long been familiar to devout minds. The tunes, with few exceptions, are equally familiar, and the exceptions are such as only need to be known to become general favorites. The hymns profess to be given in their most authentic form, and in general, this is probably correct. The tunes "have been examined by the highest musical authority, and are changed from the current arrangement as seldom and as slightly as possible, consistent with the laws of harmony." Three or four of them, as *China, Lenox*, &c., we think should have been either omitted entirely or admitted without any change. Judged by any admitted canons of musical taste, they are not *good tunes*, and no change short of an entire reconstruction can make them such. Their power lies wholly in the associations connected with them, and it is weakened by any violence done to those associations. If the "laws of harmony" forbid their perpetuation as sung by our fathers, let them go. But if the affecting memories that hallow them are worthy of sufficient deference to demand their continued use, let us have them in all their native rudeness. Any attempted compromise makes them strange to those who love them, without the possibility of conciliating strangers to their power. With this drawback, which affects not more than five or six tunes, the collection is well adapted to its purpose.

LAND AND LEE IN THE BOSPHORUS AND ÆGEAN; or, Views of Athens and Constantinople. By the Rev. Walter Colton, late of the U. S. Navy. Edited from the notes and manuscripts of the author. By Rev. Henry T. Cheever. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Boston: Crocker & Brewster, and Gould & Lincoln.

This is an old book under a new name. While the author was alive, it had a very popular and merited run, under the title of "Visit to Athens and Constantinople." Having, says the present editor, "withstood the cross-fires of criticism, in a long cruise upon the open seas, it has come to the dry-dock for repairs; and it is now razeed into its present dimensions, in order to make one of the gallant fleet of books which sail under the flag of its author." The book is too well known to require particular notice. The editor has done his part of the preparation well, being that of revision and condensation, so that "Land and Lee" is a very good younger brother of "Ship and Shore." Another volume is in progress, to be called "The Sea and Sailor, Notes on France and Italy, and other Sketches of Rev. Walter Colton, together with a Memoir illustrating his life and character."

HISTORY OF THE CROSS OF CHRIST. By the Rev. William R. Alger. Cambridge & Boston: James Munroe & Co.

This little work, by the pastor of the Mount Pleasant Congregational Society, in Roxbury, is presented, in the hope that it may awaken Christian feelings in those who read it, by showing how the cross of Christ justly appeals to the reason, the imagination, and the heart of a living believer. The author goes back to the earthly days of our Saviour, and follows downward the account of the Roman and Jewish cross. Crucifixion was reserved for the most degraded outcasts, those guilty of the worst crimes. It was accordingly held in abhorrence as a token of ignominy and abomination. "Such," continues the author, "was its history until Jesus Christ died on it, and then how it was changed! In an instant, as it were, it became the most glorious instrument, the most resistless symbol that will ever be known. That such a Being should have died on it, in such a spirit, and for such a purpose—that the spotless image of God from self-sacrificing love, for the enforcement of divine truth, should have died on it—this completely changed its significance and its associations." This little work is affectionately dedicated by the author to the society of which he is pastor.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLITICAL.

PAPERS have been put in circulation over the State nominating Mr. Webster for the Presidency.

John L. Hadley has been chosen Secretary of State, and Edson Hill, Treasurer, of New Hampshire. Both are Democrats.

President Fillmore has, in a letter to the City Council, declined the invitation to visit Boston this summer.

Col. Green, one of the candidates for Governor of Texas, has come out openly in favor of repudiating the State debt.

Four more ineffectual ballotings to elect a United States Senator were made in the Connecticut Legislature on the 12th. A further trial was to be had yesterday.

The people of New Hampshire, as we learn from the official vote, have approved of a Homestead Exemption Law by a vote of 19,608 to 11,685.

It is stated that the Hon. Thomas H. Benton is preparing a political history of the Government for the last thirty years.

The new Constitution of Maryland has been adopted by the people.

William L. Mackenzie, who figured conspicuously in the Canada rebellion some years ago, and who was banished the country for a time, is now a member of the Provincial Parliament, exercising therein a commanding influence.

The Legislature of Maine has adjourned to next January, having passed a very stringent bill for the suppression of tippling shops, and appropriated $20,000 for the State Reform School.

Gov. Calhoun, of New Mexico, has issued his proclamation for a territorial election, soon after which the Legislature will be convened. The session is anticipated by the people with great interest, as it hoped that the evils, which have been accumulating during a military administration of four years, will then find a remedy.

The Democrats of New Hampshire, in State Convention at Concord last week, nominated the Hon. Levi Woodbury for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the National Convention. The same Convention nominated Luke Woodbury, of Antrim, for Governor, he receiving 195 of the 249 votes cast. The Compromise measures of the last Congress were fully endorsed.

The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania nominated Gen. Winfield Scott for the Presidency.

The result in New York, is the re-election of *six*, and the defeat of *five* of the resigning Senators. In the 27th district, the vote is tied, and a contested election case will grow out of it probably. Mr. Stanton is elected by a small majority.

FOREIGN.—There is nothing politically important.

The Foreign Aid Society, at its recent anniversary meeting in London, reports that the principles of the Reformation have made unusual progress during the last year among the professing Roman Catholic populations of France and Italy. In Portugal, the converts from Popery remain steadfast. The Evangelical Society of Geneva, the oldest association in union with the Foreign Aid Society, now 25 years old, has circulated during that period, in the south-eastern provinces of France, 180,000 copies of the Scriptures, and 810,939 religious tracts and pamphlets. The theological school at Geneva, with its preparatory classes, contains 41 students. The Society has 22 stations for evangelization, and 33 agents, ministers, and evangelists, who, with the aid of masters of 13 elementary schools, maintain regular preaching or exposition in about 60 different localities.

The Evangelical Society of France, during the 18 years of its existence, has employed 72 ministers, 87 evangelists, and 119 teachers. Last year, 26 ministers, 18 evangelists, and 40 school teachers were maintained. Independent of these, is a Normal school, in which more than 109 young persons have been trained.

The London Town Missionary and Scripture Reader's Society reports for the year, 175,817 visits; portions of Scripture read, 132,163; meetings held, 4,000; tracts distributed, 134,881; Bibles sold, &c., 2,398. There have been 301 instances of hopeful conversion; 152 have joined Christian churches; 813 children have been sent to Sunday schools, and 775 induced to attend public worship. The missionaries have held meetings in cottages, school rooms, and barns. Ragged schools have been collected at new and important points, with an average attendance of 50 to 130.

A Diocesan Synod has been called by the Bishop of Exeter, to be held on the 25th of this month. Against this, a numerous body of the Established clergy has protested. The protest, says the Christian Times, "will not fail to be read with infinite satisfaction by the great body of the laity, who have lately had so many weighty causes of distrust in the retrograde tendencies of some of the rulers of the church." The Bishop has issued a programme of 18 "matters to be considered" at the Synod.

BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL.—The spirit of enterprize in this city is now about to show itself in earnest. A steam-propeller of 1850 tons was to be launched at Philadelphia last week, being the first of four steamships to run between Boston and Liverpool. The "Ocean Steamship Company," who are getting up this line, have a capital of $2,000,000. Each vessel will cost $150,000. The names are to be—S. S. Lewis, Robert G. Shaw, Franklin Haven, and David Henshaw. We take the following account from an exchange paper:

They are to be constructed after the propeller model, with Loper's latest improvement, and to be finished in the most elegant and substantial manner, for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty cabin passengers, and four hundred and fifty emigrants, each. They will be square rigged, and provided with double engines of one third more power, in proportion to their size, than any steam vessel now afloat.

The first, the S. S. Lewis, to be launched Thursday, will take her place on the line about the 10th of July—the rest will follow in a few months.

The same company propose to connect with this line another, from Boston to New Orleans, to consist of four vessels precisely like those we have described, as soon as the Liverpool line is complete.

It is rather a remarkable circumstance that with all the enterprize for which our Boston neighbors are eminent, they have never before built a steamship. With $50,000,000 invested in railroads, which are emptying the products of the Great West into their laps, they have not a cent invested in the only kind of ocean vessels which are competent, in the present state of interoceanic navigation, to distribute those products on profitable terms in the markets of the world.

Each of these Boston vessels will have double the capacity for freight, and equal capacity for passengers, with any of the Collins line of steamers. The cost of the whole four will amount to the exact cost of each one of the Collins line, $600,000, and altogether will burn no more coal than any one of those New York boats. It is also confidently anticipated by the company, that the Boston vessels will make the voyage to Liverpool as rapidly as any vessel afloat at the time they are respectively launched.

The enterprising house of Harnden & Co., of Boston and Liverpool, are to be the sole agents of the Liverpool line, and are, we believe, among its largest stockholders.

WILLIAM AND ELLEN CRAFTS.—A correspondence of some interest is published in the Post between J. S. Hastings, of this city, and Robert Collins, of Macon, Ga., the owner of the above fugitives. We copy a paragraph from the latter's letter. It is in reply to a question whether the slaves could be purchased:

I did not then, nor do I now, think proper to receive any sum of money for the purchase of my servants from any citizen or citizens of Boston. If I had originally intended only to recover the value of these servants, or if my present desire was only to obtain indemnity for their loss, your implied proposition might be entertained. But the object which I have had in view, and which will appear from all that I have written to legal counsel, private individuals and official persons in Boston and at Washington city, precludes any such arrangement. That object has been to test the public sense of the Boston people in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, and to learn, if possible, first, whether a fugitive slave could be arrested in your city by the proper officers,—and second, whether, after arrest and the case being in court, the judiciary would give judgment thereupon according to the law and the testimony: in other words, whether the judiciary and citizens of Boston would sustain the Fugitive Slave Law in its integrity. My impression was that the law could be, and would be, faithfully executed according to its letter and spirit, in that city, and in the above case. It is not material to discuss how far the citizens and officers of court did perform their duty, since the public judgment has been given from Maine to Texas. Again, sir, I have had no particular desire in securing the persons and services of the fugitives, beyond that which is common among Free Soilers of the North, in regard to a well tried and faithful servant. Ellen has been, from her youth, the most trusted and the most faithful of my house-servants; and, in consequence, my family were much attached to her. My object has been, not so much to enslave her again, as by recovering her to deter others from following her example. I am not more opposed to her freedom than those who would buy her liberty. I am less opposed than those who purchased it at the price of violated law. I prefer, as far as practicable, to exercise my own discretion in regard to bettering the condition of my slaves. As to William, no charge of his having committed a crime has been preferred by me in any court, but he is amenable to the laws of Georgia for abducting the slave Ellen.

THE FUNERAL CEREMONIES of the late Mrs. Emily Stow, wife of the Rev. Phineas Stow, took place in the meeting house of the First Baptist church, New Haven, Ct., on the second Sabbath in this month. The body had been removed on the Friday previous, from the tomb on Copp's Hill, in a metallic coffin, which proved perfectly successful for the purpose for which it was designed. It was consigned to its last resting place, in a grave by the side of her sleeping babes, in the New Haven cemetery, scarcely inferior in picturesque and sacred beauty to that of Mount Auburn. Both of the Baptist churches of New Haven, with a large concourse of the friends and acquaintance of the deceased were assembled on the funeral occasion, evincing the high respect and affection with which she and her bereaved husband are regarded by the community, in the midst of whom their early years were passed. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Phelps and Hopper, pastors of the First and Second Baptist churches, and a discourse delivered by the Rev. R. H. Neale, D. D., of Boston, from John 5: 28, 29—"Marvel not at this, for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil unto the resurrection of damnation."

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—A correspondent at North Groton, informs us that on the morning of the 13th inst., a dreadful calamity occurred in that place. A cabinet maker, by the name of Annable, in reducing some varnish, left it too long on the fire. His house was immediately enveloped in flames and his wife and two daughters were burnt to death. The house by much effort was saved, though greatly injured. Mr. Annable and his little son, alone of his family, survive the catastrope.

SALE OF A DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.—A letter appears in the Independent from Mr. J. Hooker, stating that Rev J. W. C. Pennington, D. D., who more than twenty years ago escaped from Maryland, as a fugitive slave, has been liberated by purchase from the administrator of his former master's estate. The purchase was effected for $150. Dr. P. has been in England for some time past, and, since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, has feared to return to this country. The purchase money was contributed in England. This we believe, is the first recorded instance of a "Bill of sale of a Doctor of Divinity."

CHATHAM HARBOR.—The new entrance into Chatham Harbor was sounded last week. In the south channel the shoalest place found had nine feet of water on it at low tide, and the water is constantly growing deeper. In the part of the channel where the beach was, the sand is washed entirely away, and there is sixteen feet at low water, and muddy bottom. At first there were two passages through, with a narrow strip of beach between. This strip is now nearly all washed away, and is covered at half tide. The north channel has less water than the south, but there is sufficient depth at high water for fishermen and vessels drawing no more water than ten feet. The tide continues to be very rapid, running in the strength of the tide six knots. Four men cannot row a boat against it. The old entrance has become useless as a direction for entering the harbor. The interests of commerce require that a small Light Boat should be stationed near the present entrance. Chatham Harbor, including Pleasant Bay, is the largest and safest on the coast for coasting vessels, and a thousand crafts can anchor in it at the same time.—*Yarmouth Register.*

SHARP BUSINESS TRANSACTION.—FEMALE ROGUE.—A few days since, a lady, having every appearance of respectable gentility about her, stepped into Stewart's fashionable dry goods store, in Broadway, New York, and purchased a shawl, prized at four hundred dollars, and presented a $1,000 bill on the Bank of America to pay for it. The clerk being suspicious of the bill stepped over to the Bank and inquired of the Cashier, who pronounced it genuine. The change was accordingly given her, and she took the shawl, and had proceeded as far as the door, when she stepped back and remarked that she thought she had not better take it until she had consulted her husband. The $1,000 bill was then handed her, and she returned the shawl and the change she had received, and left the store. Presently she came back and said she had concluded to take it, and laying down a $1,000 note, received again her change, took the Cashmere under her arm and disappeared. After the lady had gone, it was discovered that she had changed the bill, and in place of the genuine note had put off upon the clerk a counterfeit upon the same bank, leaving Mr. Stewart minus a valuable shawl and six hundred dollars in money.—*New Haven Journal, June 10th.*

THE FLOOD AT THE WEST.—The St. Louis papers contain accounts of the continued rise of the Mississippi river opposite that city. The water on the 2d inst. was five feet six inches below the curb-stone of the side walk on the levee, and about twelve feet below the levee of the great flood of 1844, and was still rising. The dike across the river from Bloody Island to the Illinois shore still stands firmly. If the water should overflow the dike, the Island and Illinois shore, no one can predict the injury that may result.

The Burlington Hawk Eye of the 2d inst. says that the water in that part of the Mississippi is about as high as it was in 1844, and the reports from above indicate that it will rise as high as during the flood of 1828, the highest on record. The reports from the upper country and the region around Burlington, tell of disaster and destruction.—*Traveller.*

MANUFACTURE OF DELAINES AT SOUTHBRIDGE.—The Hamilton Co., at Globe Village, Southbridge, have rebuilt the immense structure destroyed by fire a few months ago, with an addition 150 feet long by 60 wide, and are now fast filling up with machinery for the manufacture of Delaines and Broadclthes. The main building is 213 feet long, 43 feet wide, and 6 stories high; the walls are brick and built in the most substantial manner, the rooms large, light and airy, and in every respect carefully calculated for the comfort and convenience of the operatives. The pulleys, shaftings and beltings are of the latest and best pattern. Over 600 looms will be required in the weaving department. They will commence making cloth in a few weeks. When the works are all in operation, 600 or 700 persons will be employed.—*Worcester Ægis.*

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—The Postmaster General gives notice that mails will be made up after the first of July at New York, Charleston, New Orleans, Savannah, San Francisco and San Diego, directed to the United States consul at Havana and other ports on the Atlantic coast of South America. The postage on single letters to any of these places, not in the British possessions, is thirty-five cents prepaid, when not over twenty-five hundred miles distant. If over that number the charge to be forty-five cents. Newspapers to pay four cents, without regard to distance.

The British postage of twenty-five cents on single letters must be prepaid.

The United States postage can be paid when letters are delivered, and is ten cents when not over twenty-five hundred miles. Over that number the postage to be twenty cents.—*Telegraphic.*

PRESIDENT PEDRAZA REFUSED A GRAVE.—A letter dated City of Mexico, May 19th, in the N. O. *Picayune*, says, that "Ex-President Pedraza [not Herrara, as reported,] died last week, and is denied public burial-place because he refused on his death-bed to confess to a priest, telling him he had confessed to God, and had no faith in the divine authority of priests to forgive sins. Congress refused to-day by a vote of 45 to 40 to give him a grave in consecrated ground. The English Minister has offered to allow him to be buried in the English burying ground temporarily; as he was not a member of the English Church, it is said they will not allow him to remain there permanently. The Americans are about to have a cemetery near the city, and the American Minister will, without doubt, offer a place in it for the remains of Senor Pedraza. It has produced great excitement among all classes, and the course of the priests is generally condemned."

THE NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—This important undertaking will be commenced without delay. A line of wires will be laid from Cape Race to Cape Ray. Off Cape Race a suitable yacht will be placed in order to intercept the Atlantic steamers, which almost invariably sight that headland, and, until the submarine lines have been well tested and proved in England, carrier pigeons will be employed to convey the news from Cape Race to Cape Breton Island, a distance of 48 miles. The line when completed will be about 375 miles long, and at a rough estimate will cost about £20,000. It will require nearly three years to complete it, as there are no roads at present near the track; in fact no human being, unless perhaps a red Indian, has ever yet set foot on over 300 miles of the distance. The country has consequently never been explored, and no one knows what the result of the survey may be.—*New Brunswicker, 3d.*

SURGICAL OPERATION.—A very difficult operation was performed a few days ago by Dr. Warren Stone. The subject was a young man from Florida, who has been long afflicted with a terrible tumor which occupied half of his face, penetrated the jaw bones, and became deeply seated in the bones of the face. The unfortunate man had spent nearly his whole means in endeavoring to eradicate this tumor, and some of the most distinguished surgeons had attempted it, but in vain. He happened in Charleston during the late convention of medical men in that city, and his case was examined and pronounced incurable by the most prominent of the faculty. Dr. Stone operated for this tumor by removing the upper jaw bone, a portion of the nose and other bones, extirpating every vestige of the excrescence. The patient is now doing very well, and the doctors think he will recover.—*N. O. Delta, 17th.*

BROWN UNIVERSITY.—The oration before the Rhode Island Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society will this year be delivered, on Tuesday, July 8th, the day before Commencement, by William Greene, Esq., of Cincinnati.

The Philermenian and the United Brothers' Society will be addressed on the afternoon of Tuesday, by Abraham Payne, Esq., of this city.

On Tuesday evening, Rev. Robert Turnbull, D. D., of Hartford, will deliver an address before the Society of Missionary Inquiry.—*Providence Journal.*

THE MARRIAGE LAW OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Parties from other States are daily making application to the City Registrar here for certificates of intention of marriage, under the idea that they can be legally married here. But under the law, a certificate cannot be issued unless one of the parties is, at the time being, legally an inhabitant of the city.

The seventeen-year locusts have appeared in Kentucky, and the woods and fields in the vicinity of Louisville resound with their merry songs. We see by the Pennsylvania and Indiana papers that they have also appeared in the portions of those States which were visited by them in 1817 and 1834 in immense numbers.

An official return of the number of foreigners of all nations domiciled in France and her dependencies, shows it to be more than 1,000,000; the total population being 36,000,000, of whom 800,000 are in the colonies. The number of English domiciled in France is only 75,000; before the revolution of 1848 it exceeded 150,000.

Wm. H. Ropper, a young man aged 20, dropped dead in the street, in Gloucester, on Sunday evening.

Samuel Downing, while engaged in taking lobsters off Newcomb's Island, fell overboard and was drowned.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 10th inst., by Rev. Dr. Neale, at the house of Mrs. Lucy Snow, 13 Crescent Place, Rev. DAVID B. CHENEY, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Columbus, O., to Miss SARAH C. H. SNOW, daughter of the late Dr. Caleb H. Snow, of Boston. 15th, HORATIO HOBBS, Esq., of this city, to Miss HARRIETT E., daughter of Mr. Samuel Tuttle, of Boston.

In Dorchester, by Rev. Dr. Stow, of this city, Mr. JOHN H. DANE, of Burlington, to Miss SARAH C., daughter of the late James Mortill, Esq., of Boston.

In Chelsea, 12th inst., by Rev. Dr. Tucker, Mr. WILLIAM WELLS to Miss ELIZA CHANDLER, both of Chelsea.

In Cambridgeport, on 3d inst., by Rev. B. C. Grafton, SAMUEL ACKERMAN to Miss CHRISTIANA FRASER.

In Randolph, 2d inst., by Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Braintree, Mr. AMOS H. HEATH, of Braintree, to Miss CATHERINE L. THAYER, of R.

In Waltham, 1st inst., by Rev. O. Crane, Mr. CHARLES H. LIVERMORE, of Weston, to Miss ALMIRA CHILD, of Waltham.

In Beverly, 8th inst., by Rev. C. W. Reding, Mr. SAMUEL J. FOSTER to Miss HITTY ANN MILLER.

In Groton, by Rev. S. G. Kiane, Mr. FREDERICK E. C. GRUN, of Plymouth, to Miss ELIZABETH H. HEATH, of Groton.

In Grafton, N. H., by Rev. G. W. Butler, Mr. SHEPHERD HOSKINS, of Lancaster, to Miss LYDIA H. FULLER, of G.; Mr. EZRA MERRILL to Miss HERMENA BARNES, both of G.

In Woodstock, N. H., 8th inst., by Rev. D. S. Hawley, Mr. JAMES Y. DEMERITT to Miss LAURY JANE GRAY, both of W.

DEATHS.

In Somerville, 8th inst., CHARLES E., son of E. B. Spalding, 2 yrs. 10 mos.

At East Cambridge, 6th inst., Mrs. BETSEY BUCK, wife of John S. Buck, 39.

In Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, N. Y., on the 10th ult., of an affection of the heart, in the 40th year of her age, Mrs. SUSAN J., wife of Rev. E. G. Perry.

Mrs. Perry was born in East Brookfield, Mass. Her father died when she was but a child; but she was favored with the instructions and prayers of her mother, the late Mrs. Thankful Winslow, who died in South Dartmouth last October, and who was remarkable for her strong, abiding faith—for her deep and constant piety.

Mrs. Perry could remember no time when she did not believe and hold sacred the Bible; nor when she did not esteem the Christian, because of his piety. Nor could she remember the time when a change of her views and feelings, on the subject of Christianity, occurred: and this want of what is sometimes called a Christian experience, has, through life, caused her seasons of deep, earnest and prayerful inquiry, whether she could be a Christian and still be unable to tell when she became such. Still she knew that she loved God, and could and did adore the riches of His grace. She probably became a Christian when quite young. She made a public profession of her faith in Christ by baptism, at the age of 15; from which time she ardently desired an education for usefulness. And principally, by close economy, industry and hard toil, in studying and teaching, she obtained, in a good measure, the blessing she so earnestly sought. In 1837, she left the Female Seminary in Charlestown, Mass., and engaged as a missionary teacher with the Indians in Marshpee, where she gained the confidence and affection of both the children and their parents. In 1839 she was married to Mr. Perry, who was at that time a missionary in Marshpee.

From her early years she possessed a truly Christian spirit, and ever manifested an ardent attachment to Christian missions, by the most liberal contributions which her limited means would allow. Her constitution was always slender, but whenever she was able she felt it to be no less her duty than her pleasure to be in the Sabbath school and Bible class; and for some years quite a number of young ladies obtained hope in God, while members of her class. A little before her death, she informed her husband that for some time previous she had enjoyed her private devotions and religious privileges unusually well. The Covenant meeting on the Saturday, and the Lord's Supper on the Sabbath before her death, were among the richest seasons of her life. She was sick but five days, during which her sufferings were intense; which she bore with the patience of one richly sustained by grace. Hope was entertained of her recovery until some two hours before her death. Never was her mind more clear, nor her faith so strong, her hope so elevated, or her joy so pure, as during the last hour of her life. She addressed her husband and children in a language and manner that none but the most faithful and affectionate wife and the most affectionate mother could do. After taking leave of them, and the large, loved circle of friends who stood around her room, she repeated a part of the language of the Saviour, as recorded in the 14th chapter of John, often exclaiming, "The rich blood of Jesus is all my hope!" The last that could be distinctly understood, she was repeating the "Dying Christian," 3d stanza:

"The world recedes—it disappears;
Heaven opens on my eye, my ears."

And when she ceased to speak, she ceased to breathe. Her spirit left a smile on her countenance, without the slightest indication of a spasm or a wish for one breath more. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."

The life and death of Mrs. Perry is illustrative of a good hope in God, namely, love to Christ. May the many young friends whom she has taught, with whom and for whom she has prayed, if their eye falls upon this, strive to ascertain whether they love Christ; if so, obey him, without waiting for further evidence that they are born of God. P.

In Fitchburg, May 23, MARY, wife of I. H. Bradford, 41. Mrs. Bradford was born in South Gardner, where she resided till within one year of her death. In 1829 she united with the Baptist church in her own village; and from that time till her death the cause of Christ had a strong hold on her sympathies, her affections, and her prayers. By her death her companion has been bereft of an affectionate and devoted wife; two daughters, (though not her own,) of one who cherished a mother's love, who felt a mother's care, who gave a mother's counsel, and offered a mother's prayer; brothers and sisters, and a large circle of more distant relatives, an amiable, kind, and beloved sister and friend. The church with which she was connected has lost a devoted and efficient member. But her friends and the church of Christ "sorrow not even as others who have no hope," for "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them." Her remains were conveyed to South Gardner, where her funeral services were attended on the 25th, when a large and attentive congregation listened to a sermon by the pastor of the church, from Isa. 55: 6—words which were selected by the deceased as her dying message to her former neighbors and friends. May this solemn and dying message of one who ever felt a deep interest in their eternal well-being, be remembered by all who were present on the occasion; and when they shall meet her from whose dying lips it came, at the judgment bar of God, may it then be known that they had sought the Lord while he could be found, and had called upon him while he was near.

In Dover, N. H., May 30, Miss SUSAN MARIA, only child of Mr. John Weed, 18. Death loves a shining mark. He has again laid low one of the youthful circle, by that deceitful disease, consumption. Possessed of a degree of amiability and cheerfulness seldom exceeded, the subject of this notice was dear to a large circle of friends, and the cherished and only child of her afflicted parents, who, while they are nearly heart-broken by this afflictive dispensation of Providence, still feel to say, "The will of the Lord be done." She endured a protracted sickness of fourteen weeks, with the patience and resignation to be derived only from religion, and her sick-room will be long remembered by her friends with pleasure, as a place where the beauties and comforts of religion were exemplified with peculiar force. She was fully aware of the approach of death, and remarked that she "felt the presence of her Redeemer." She lay for some hours, enjoying sweet communion with her Saviour, and at last fell sweetly asleep in his arms to wake in the world of spirits, and enjoy his presence forevermore. In her happy death, she has left to her afflicted parents the only balm which could heal their wounded hearts; for while they mourn their loss of the dear absent one, they can but feel that she has gained a home of eternal happiness, where sorrow never enters and to which they hope to follow her.

Drowned, in Randolph, on the afternoon of May 27th, GEORGE SCOTT, 13, son of E. C. Scott. The circumstances attending the death of this lovely boy were such as to break up the deep fount of grief in every feeling heart. He, with four companions, all members of the Stetson High School, obtained of their teacher a reluctant leave of an half hour's absence during the noon recess for the purpose of bathing in a stream near by. They had accomplished the object of their absence, and were returning to school, when George recollected that he had left behind his glasses, and he turned back alone unwillingly, to find them. There, in his lone search, he found his grave! Beneath that calm stream, in whose liquid bosom an hour before he had sported, he sank down to rise no more forever! Alone, unattended by aught of mortal aid, his soul passed from earth away, and is now an inhabitant of that country from whose bourne no traveller is permitted to return.

In Warner, N. H., 25th ult., Mrs. HARRIET C., wife of Mr. Samuel Dow, 26. Mrs. Dow was a member of the Baptist church in that place, and was much beloved and esteemed by those who knew her. In this mysterious and afflictive event, the bereaved husband and two small children sustain a great and irreparable loss. May the God of all comfort bestow upon them the choicest blessings of his grace, and render her death admonitory and subservient to their spiritual welfare. [Papers in Salem please copy.] B.

At Galena, Ill., FRANCES ELIZABETH, daughter of Charles H. and Harriett B. Blanchard, formerly of Boston, 6 years, 4 months.

"Farewell! Farewell! thou seraph bright;
Thou angel with thy God!
Our hearts are breaking with our loss,
But we will 'kiss the rod.'
We'll bear thee to thy quiet grave,
And flowers above we'll rear,
And when we think of thy pure crown,
We will not shed a tear."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The White Mountain Baptist Association

Will hold its next anniversary with the Baptist church in Lunenburg, Vt., on the 4th Wednesday of this month. Visitors from the south part of New Hampshire can almost reach the place by railroad conveyance, leaving the cars at St. Johnsbury, Vt.—distance to Lunenburg 17 miles.

Notice.

The Minutes of the Twenty-Sixth Anniversary of the Rhode Island Baptist State Convention are now ready for delivery at the printing office of H. H. Brown, No. 29 Market Square, Providence. The churches are requested to send for their copies.

Ministers' Meeting.

The Hampden County Ministerial Conference will hold its next session at the house of Rev. A. Gates, in Southwick, the first Tuesday in July, at 9 o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Rev. E. E. Cummings, of Springfield. J. ALDEN, Sec.
Westfield, June 2, 1851.

Ministerial Conference.

The Berkshire Baptist Ministerial Conference will meet in the Vestry of the Baptist church in Pittsfield, June 24, at 10 o'clock, A. M. J. V. AMBLER, Clerk.

Quarterly Meeting.

The Barre (Vt.) Baptist Quarterly meeting will hold its next session with the Baptist church in East Bethel, commencing on Saturday, the 28th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to continue over the Sabbath. Public services to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday. A good attendance is desired and hoped for.

Also, the Barre Associational Missionary Committee are particularly requested to be present at the above named time and place to hold a session for business. F. CHAMBERLIN.
Norwich, Vt., May 23, 1851.

Ministers' Meeting.

The Ministers' Meeting of Litchfield County and vicinity will be held with the Baptist church in Cornwall Hollow, on the last Tuesday in June, at 1 o'clock, P. M. The first sermon by Rev. Mr. Wright, of North Colebrook. S. GALE, Clerk.
Cornwall Hollow, May 14, 1851.

A Card.

The subscriber would express his obligations to Hon. Isaac Davis, for contributing, in his behalf, the requisite sum to constitute him a Life Member of the American Baptist Home Mission Society.
Worcester Academy, June 10, 1851. CHARLES C. BURNETT.

Moneys received in Aid of the St. Helena Mission,

FROM JULY UP THE PRESENT DATE.

So. Boston—Rev. Mr. Bosworth, pastor, $60; *Boston*—Rowe St., Rev. Dr. Stowe, 100; Bowdoin Square, Rev. Dr. Church, 45; Charles St. Church, Rev. Dr. Sharp, 50; Baldwin Place, Rev. Dr. Tucker, 100; Tremont St., Mr. Colver, 60; Union St., Dr. Neale, 112; *Brookline*—Rev. Mr. Shailer, 102; *Lower Roxbury*—Rev. Mr. Shailer, 17; *Lowell*—Rev. Mr. Porter, 26; Rev. Mr. Eddy, 39; Rev. Mr. Howe, 14; Rev. Mr. Duncan, 12; *Pittsfield*—Baptist Church, 23; *Springfield*—Rev. Mr. Cummings, 26; *Worcester*—Rev. Mr. Colver, 26; Rev. Mr. Swaim, 47; *Chickopee Falls*—Rev. Mr. Clark, 8; *Salem*—Rev. Mr. Mills, 53; Rev. Mr. Eaton, 30; *Shelburne Falls*—Rev. Mr. Gray, 35; *Northampton*—Rev. Mr. Crane, 8; *Framingham*—Rev. Mr. Aldrich, 115; *New London, Ct.*—Rev. Mr. Willett, 4; Rev. Mr. Warren, 18; *Newport*—Rev. Mr. Richards, 30; *Jamaica Plain*—Rev. Mr. Sampson, 20; *Norwich, Ct.*—Rev. Mr. Hiscock, 35; *Hartford*—Rev. Mr. Turnbull, 80; Rev. Mr. Murdock, 77; *Suffield*—Rev. Mr. Ives, 30; *New Haven*, Rev. Mr. Phelps, 38 35; Rev. Mr. Hopper, 20; *Deep River*—Rev. Mr. Cushman, 30; *Essex*—Essex Baptist Church, 50; *Middleton*—Rev. Mr. Miller, 40; *Providence*—Rev. Mr. Granger, 101; Rev. Mr. Jameson, 21; Rev. Mr. Field, 30; *Fall River*—Rev. Mr. Mason, 13; Rev. Mr. Bronson, 7; *Newport*—Rev. Mr. Jackson, 35 50; Rev. Mr. Adlam, 26; *Dover*—Rev. Mr. Ayers, 12; *Haverhill*—Rev. Mr. Train, 55; *Manchester, N. H.*—Rev. Mr. Sawyer, 27; Rev. Mr. Woodbury, 15 11. Total, 1964 96.

Bristol Baptist Church, Ct., per Rev. Mr. Lewis, pastor, 10; Collected by Mrs. Bertram, for Lamps for the Mission Stations, 50; for a Bell, 50; also, from Rev. Dr. Stowe's Church, one $10 Library.

$1500 of this account has already been forwarded to St. Helena in bills of exchange, drawn on Messrs. Baring, Brothers, & Co., London, two-thirds of which are deposited in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Stowe, of this city. The balance of the above account remains in my possession towards building the two small meeting houses for the native congregations for which I am now making efforts.

N. B. Moneys already received from the Congregational churches will be published in this our paper.

Never shall I forget, while life continues in my heart, or memory retains her seat, the kindness received by all the ministers and Christian friends on whom I have called and presented my object among them. And I would still beg a continuance of the like friendship from other churches upon whom I may yet call in prosecuting my efforts in raising the funds towards the erection of the two meeting-houses, so much needed for our two native congregations in that Island, the one in Sandy Bay Valley, and the other at Rose Bower, near Napoleon's tomb. Then will the inhabitants of the Rock sing, then will they shout from the top of the mountains, then will they give glory to the Lord and declare His praise in the Island. These meeting houses will stand on the Rock of the Ocean, as monuments to the praise of God, built by the liberality of American Christians.

JAMES MCGREGOR BERTRAM.

Certificate.

COLCHESTER, April 14, 1851.

S. A. WEAVER & Co., New London: Gents,—Between 2 and 3 years since, I was attacked with Salt Rheum upon my left leg. The eruption was at first very trifling, but exceedingly troublesome; being attended as usual, by a burning, itching sensation. Very soon, however, it began to spread, and in the course of a year very nearly encompassed the whole limb, about the knee, until the flesh became raw, to more than the thickness of both my hands. A copious discharge of a watery humor had long compelled me to keep it bandaged both day and night. The irritation continuing and increasing, rendered me at times unable to walk without limping. Being entirely ignorant of the nature of the complaint, I dared not apply any remedy to heal it, and became alarmed at the possible result of the difficulty. At this stage of the disease, I happened to read in a New London newspaper a statement by Wm. F. Bromley, Esq., of New London, of his having been affected for years with Salt Rheum, and that he had been cured by your Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup. His description of the disease and its action upon the skin, at once satisfied me that mine was the same disease, and I instantly resolved to resort to the same remedy that had cured him—a medicine of which, till then, I had never heard. I immediately procured a bottle of your Syrup, and a box of Cerate, and commenced the use of both according to the directions. Before I had finished the third bottle I was completely cured of Salt Rheum, and what was more, experienced a wonderful renovation of my general health. From my own experience, and from what I have since learned from my own acquaintances, I have perfect confidence in the Syrup as a sovereign remedy for Salt Rheum. I send you this statement from the simple desire that all who are troubled with this fiery and troublesome complaint, may at once resort to Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, and be speedily cured. Yours respectfully, AUGUSTUS BOLLES.

Comments on the above letter are unnecessary; it speaks for itself, coming as it does from one long and favorably known in this city and throughout New England.

For sale by MRS. E. KIDDER, 100 Court street, Boston. 25

Putnam's Spring Bedstead.

We are of opinion that Mr. Putnam's invention is such an one as will soon come into universal use. A gentleman who has used one of the bedsteads several months, informs us that it exceeds any thing of the kind which he has ever seen, and he recommends it freely. During the summer months, one can enjoy a luxury not afforded by any similar article now in use,—a cool bed.—*Boston Courier.*

It needs only to be known to be generally adopted.—*Evening Transcript.*

A. PUTNAM'S Bedstead and Bedding Warerooms, 404 Washington st., Boston, and 161 Fulton st., New York, and Holden & Blanchard, 83 Hanover street, Boston. 25—1w

SALT RHEUM AND ERYSIPELAS.—These diseases prevail to a much greater extent than is generally supposed, as they appear in so many and various forms; but we learn that there is an infallible remedy in Dr. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, together with the Cerate. See the advertisement in another column of the truly wonderful cure of a well-known citizen in our vicinity, effected alone by these medicines. 25—1w

JAMESON & VALENTINE'S EATING ROOMS.—This Restoratour, is at No. 1 Spring Lane and Sewall Place, Milk street, (Ladies' entrance in Sewall Place,) is a well conducted and enterprising establishment, one that will be found very convenient for business men, and for persons transiently visiting the city, who may wish to obtain meals served up at short notice. We recommend this establishment to the good will and patronage of our readers.

THE MARKETS.

BOSTON MARKET—RETAIL PRICES.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PROVISIONS.	
Beef, whole animal, or by the quarter	6 @ 8
Do. fresh, retail	10 @ 14
Do. corned	6 @ 9
Do. mess, bbl	10 00 @ 12 50
Do. navy, mess	8 00 @ 9 00
Hogs, whole	7 00 @ 8 50
Pork, fresh, retail	9 @ 12½
Do. salt or corned	9 @ 10
Do. clear Bost.	19 00 @ 20 00
Do. West. clear	19 00 @ 00 00
Do. mess	16 50 @ 00 00
Do. prime	14 00 @ 15 00
Pigs, roast, each	1 25 @ 0 00
Do. feet	0 @ 0
Pigeons, ℔ doz.	0 00 @ 1 00
Geese ℔ lb	0 @ 0
Turkeys, each	1 00 @ 2 00
Chickens ℔ pair	75 @ 1 00
Calves ℔ lb	4 @ 8
Mutton ℔ lb	6 @ 10
Lamb, ℔ lb	7 @ 12½
Tripe ℔ lb	8 @ 0
Hams, Boston, lb	11 @ 12
Do. Western	10½ @ 12½
Butter, lump, lb	18 @ 22
Do. firkin, 1st qual.	17 @ 20
Do. do. 2d do.	14 @ 17
Cheese, new milk	7 @ 8
Do. prime sage	10 @ 12½
Do. four-meal	5 @ 6
Lard, North. ℔ lb	10 @ 11
Do. West	10 @ 11
Eggs, fresh, ℔ doz.	12½ @ 00
HAY.	
Country, ℔ 100 lb	70 @ 75
Salt do	50 @ 55
Eastern bale do	65 @ 70
Straw, 100 lb	70 @ 75
FRUIT.	
Apples, dried, ℔ lb	6½ @ 7½
Do. ℔ bbl	3 50 @ 5 00
Do. ℔ peck	37 @ 62
Pears, winter, peck	00 @ 00
Shellbarks, ℔ bu.	1 25 @ 0 00
Chestnuts, ℔ bu.	0 00 @ 0 00
Figs, ℔ lb	12½ @ 20

SEEDS.	
Clover, North. ℔ lb	00 @ 12½
Do. Southern	@ 8
Canary, ℔ bu.	3 50 @ 3 75
Flaxseed, ℔ bu	0 00 @ 2 50
Herds Grass, bu.	3 00 @ 3 25
Red Top, North. bu.	0 00 @ 1 00
Do. Southern	50 @ 75
COAL AND WOOD.	
Anthracite, ton	@ 6 00
Cannel, ℔ chal.	@ 11 00
Newcastle do	9 00 @ 9 50
Sydney do	7 00 @ 9 00
Dry Eastern Wood	0 00 @ 6 50
Nova Scotia	0 00 @ 7 50
Country Oak	0 00 @ 7 50
Walnut, &c.	0 00 @ 7 50
FLOUR AND GRAIN.	
Flour, Ohio, bbl.	5 00 @ 0 00
Do. Genesee, com.	5 25 @ 0 00
Do. do. extra	6 00 @ 7 00
Do. Howard st.	5 12 @ 5 25
Corn, South. yel. flat	67 @ 68
Do. do. white flat	65 @ 68
Rye, Northern	78 @ 80
Oats, do	50 @ 55
Barley, Northern	95 @ 1 00
VEGETABLES.	
Beans, white, bu.	1 50 @ 2 00
Rhubarb, ℔ lb	1 @ 1½
Asparagus, ℔ bunch	8 @ 10
Radishes, ℔ bunch	4 @ 6
Peas, ℔ peck	@ 00
Cranberries, bu.	2 50 @ 3 00
Pickles ℔ gal.	37½ @ 50
Peppers	37½ @ 50
Squash	4 @ 5
Do. marrow ℔ lb	5 @ 6
Carrots ℔ peck	12 @ 17
Onions ℔ peck	18 @ 25
Beets ℔ peck	25 @ 37
Potatoes ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 2 50
Do. ℔ peck	25 @ 37
Sweet Potatoes, pk.	00 @ 75
Turnips ℔ peck	12½ @ 17
Cabbages, ℔ head	6¼ @ 8
Spinnage, ℔ peck	12 @ 0
Cucumbers	@ 0

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1851.

At market, 425 Cattle—about 325 Beeves, and 100 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, two and three years old.

Prices—Market Beef—Extra, $7 25 per cwt.; first quality, $6 75; second quality, $6 00; third quality, $5 50; ordinary, 5 00. Hides, $5 25 per cwt.; Tallow, $5 50.

Veal Calves, $3, 5 @ 7.
Stores—Working Oxen, $75, 100, 143.
Cows and Calves, $16, 20, 45 @ 65.
Two years old, $18, 24 @ 30.
Three years old, $20, 25 @ 30.
Sheep and Lambs—1500 at market: all sold.
Prices—Extra $4, 5 @ 7. By lot, $2, 2 50, @ 3.
Swine—Retail 6 @ 7c. Spring Pigs 9 @ 11c.
Remarks—The market about the same as it was last week. The quality of cattle not quite as good.
80 cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, 20 over the Boston and Lowell Railroad, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Fowls.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, June 12, 1851.

At market 600 Beef Cattle, no Stores, 20 pairs of Working Oxen, 66 Cows and Calves, 390 Sheep and Lambs, and 1400 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra, $7 25; first quality, $6 50; second quality, $6 00; third quality, $5 @ 5 50.
Working Oxen—$75, 80, 87, 95, 100, @ 115.
Cows and Calves—$23, 25, 28, 32, 38 @ 48.
Sheep and Lambs—$2 25, @ 2 50, 3, 4.
Swine—5 @ 6c; retail 6 @ 7c. Spring Pigs 7 @ 7½. Fat Hogs 5½.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

THE Annual Commencement of Brown University, for the year 1851, will be held on WEDNESDAY, JULY 9th, instead of the first Wednesday of September, the day on which it has previously been held.

The first Term of the following Collegiate Year will commence on Friday, September 5th, 1851. Examinations for entrance to the several Classes will be held on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of Commencement week, and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 4th, 5th and 6th of September next. F. WAYLAND,
President of Brown University.
Providence, June 14, 1851. 25—3tis

NEW YORK SHIRT DEPOT,

NO. 3 REVERE HOUSE.

SHIRTS

MADE TO ORDER. The finest materials only used.
EMBROIDERY of every kind done at short notice and in elegant style.
ENGLISH COLLARS made to order.
Persons who have found it impossible to obtain a good fitting Shirt are invited to a trial.
MACOMBER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
17—3mis NO. 3 REVERE HOUSE, BOWDOIN SQUARE.

THE GUIDING STAR.

JUST published, THE GUIDING STAR; or, THE BIBLE GOD'S MESSAGE. Designed to illustrate the Second and Third Questions of the Westminster Catechism. By MRS. LOUISA PAYSON HOPKINS. Price Fifty Cents.

NOTICES OF THE WORK.

New York Recorder.

"The work before us is written with spirit and talent, and while it is well adapted to meet the wants of the young, it will be of still greater service to parents, in preparing them to solve the difficulties of their children in a manner suited to their capacity."

Albany Spectator.

"This is a most excellent work to put into the hands of youth, whether professors or non-professors. It is written in conversational style, and opens up most beautifully and with great simplicity, the leading evidences that the Bible contains God's message to man. Those seeking after truth will find it worthy of frequent perusal, and those grounded in the truth, yet wanting in peculiar arguments with which to meet the cavils of infidelity, will find it a champion of which they need not be ashamed."

New York Commercial.

"It is designed for youth, and is written in a plain, conversational style, being in fact a dialogue between a Christian mother and her children. But although written more especially for young persons, its argumentation is so cogent that it may be read with profit by adult sceptics. In these days, when incredulity is too often considered a proof of wisdom, it is gratifying to meet with a treatise calculated to inspire sound and rational belief."

Boston Rambler.

"The main points in defence of the Bible are introduced in their natural order, in a series of familiar conversations, and are presented with much clearness and force, and yet in a manner adapted to the understandings of the young. The book will be valuable to parents as well as children."

Eclectic, Portland, Me.

"It will prove a valuable aid to all teachers of religious truth, and a guide to those who seek a better understanding of the doctrines of the Bible."

GOULD & LINCOLN,
25— 59 Washington street, Boston.

PLYMOUTH AND THE PILGRIMS;

OR,

INCIDENTS OF ADVENTURE IN THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST SETTLERS. With Illustrations. By Rev. JOSEPH BANVARD. 16mo, cloth. Price 60 cents.

THIS is the first volume of a series of Histories by the same author. Other volumes are in course of preparation. This series will embrace the most interesting and important events which have occurred in the United States since the first settlement of the country; exhibiting also the trials and adventures of the early colonists both at the North and at the South, their peculiarities of character and manners, their intercourse and conflicts with the natives, the gradual development of their institutions, sketches of their prominent men in both the Church and the State, incidents in the Revolution, with various other subjects of interest of more recent date. It is intended to be a NATIONAL SERIES OF AMERICAN HISTORY, adapted to the popular mind, and especially to the youth of our country, illustrated with numerous fine engravings. Each volume to be complete in itself; yet when all are published, to form a regular consecutive series, consisting of twelve or more volumes, 18mo, of about 300 pages each.

Just published by GOULD & LINCOLN,
25— 59 Washington street.

CHURCH BELLS!

CHURCH, FACTORY, AND STEAMBOAT BELLS,

CONSTANTLY on hand; and PEALS or CHIMES of BELLS, (of any number,) cast to order. Improved cast-iron Yokes, with movable arms, are attached to these Bells, so that they may be adjusted to ring easily and properly, and Springs also, which prevent the clapper from resting on the Bell, thereby prolonging the sound. Hangings complete, (including Yoke, Frame and Wheel,) furnished if desired. The horns by which the Bell is suspended, admit of the Yoke being changed to a new position, and thus bringing the blow of the clapper in a new place; which is desirable after some years' usage, as it diminishes the probability of the Bell's breaking, occasioned by repeated blows of the clapper in one place.

An experience of thirty years in the business, has given the subscribers an opportunity of ascertaining the best form for Bells, the various combinations of metals, and the degree of heat requisite, for obtaining the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones; and has enabled them to secure for their bells the highest awards at the New York State Agricultural Society and American Institute, at their annual Fairs, for several years past. The Trinity Chimes, of New York, were completed at this Foundry, as were also cast Chimes for New Orleans, La.; Oswego and Rochester, N. Y.; and Kingston, C. W.; and also the Fire Alarm Bells of New York—the largest ever cast in this country.

Transit Instruments, Levels, Surveyors' Compasses, Improved Compasses for taking horizontal and vertical angles without the needle. ANDREW MENEELY & SON.
West Troy, Albany Co., N. Y., 1851. 25—1y

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF DR. JUDSON.

A COMMEMORATIVE DISCOURSE on the Life and Character of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., late Missionary to Burmah, delivered before the American Baptist Missionary Union, in this city, May 15, 1851. By WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D. Fine pamphlet form. Price 25 cents. GOULD & LINCOLN,
25— 59 Washington street.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

No. 371. Price 12 1-2 cents.

CONTENTS.

1. Conception of the Constitution. Letter of Alexander Hamilton.
2. Maurice Tiernay, the Soldier of Fortune. Dublin Univ. Mag.
3. The Republic in the King's Coaches. Quarterly Review.
4. Dramas from the Waverly Novels. Portfolio of a Manager.
5. Hartley Coleridge. Tait's Magazine.
6. The Red Spectre of 1852. New Monthly Magazine.
7. Prussia. The Dresden Conferences. Examiner.
8. Sir Edward Lytton's New Comedy—Literary Patronage. Spec.
9. Draining a Pond in Georgia. Savannah Republican.
10. Negro Love-Feast. Southern Christian Advocate.
11. Adventures of a Whaler's Crew. Singapore Free Press.
12. Gleanings on the Overland Route. Morning Chronicle.

Published weekly at six dollars a year by E. LITTELL & CO., corner of Tremont and Bromfield sts. 24—

WATERMAN'S PATENT VENTILATED REFRIGERATORS

MANUFACTURED and for sale (retail only) by the Inventor, at his KITCHEN FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

83 & 85 CORNHILL, and 6 & 8 BRATTLE STREET,

Where all on the eve of housekeeping, and those already established, will find all the essentials of a well appointed Kitchen, together with many articles of his own invention and manufacture, not attainable elsewhere. 25—2m s

J. A. WHIPPLE,

THE CELEBRATED DAGUERRIAN ARTIST,

At No. 96 Washington Street, Boston,

HAS a wide and just reputation for his surprising skill and complete facilities for taking DAGUERREOTYPES, single or in groups. Clubs, classes, and others, who desire collective likenesses of themselves, can have them taken with the utmost fidelity to nature. Mr. Whipple has had ten years practical experience in the art, and obtained the highest premium for "the best groups" at the last Fair.

Mr. Whipple has invented a curious and beautiful FAN, which creates a cooling breeze through his rooms, and which will be a great luxury during the warm weather. Ladies, if you have a few minutes spare time, call and examine specimens. 25—1w

CHURCH ORGAN FOR $300.

A NEW Church Organ, made on a new principle, and contained in a case of handsome and imposing appearance, for sale at the above price, delivered put up in complete order for use. This instrument is well worth the attention of churches wishing a good Organ at a low price.

The subscriber has recently been appointed agent for a new variety of REED ORGANS, arranged with different Stops, Sub-Base, Foot Pedals, and Swell, complete. This is by far the best Reed Organ for churches yet invented. Price $150.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of Melodeons and Seraphines, selected with great care, from the best manufactories in the country. Some of these instruments come as low as $30 each, making an instrument on which piano-forte and organ music can be played, at a price within the means of every one.

Agent for Greaves' celebrated TUNING FORKS, by the aid of which any one can tune a piano-forte and similar instruments.

A. N. JOHNSON,
Tremont Temple Music Store, 86 Tremont street,
24—3t (In the Tremont Temple,) Boston.

SETH GOLDSMITH, BOOKBINDER,

NO. 86 COURT ST.,
(Entrance also, 20 Howard street,) BOSTON.
22—6mis

HOUSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—in Framingham Centre, a genteel, two story, modern built House, nearly new, containing fifteen rooms, marble chimney pieces, and in perfect order, with a convenient stable attached; 1½ acres of the best of land, covered with choice fruit trees. The location is pleasant, and within a few minutes' walk of four churches, schools, post office, stores, &c.

Terms liberal, and possession given immediately. Apply to LORING, PORTER & CO., 25 and 27 Water street, L. WIGHT, or E. WHEELER, Esq., Framingham, and J. W. OLMSTEAD, at this office.

Framingham, May 9, 1851. 22—tf

FOR SALE IN NEWTON CENTRE,

FIFTEEN Acres of desirable land for Building Lots, situated near the residence of Gardner Colby, Esq., near the Theological Institution, and near the new Railroad Depot of the Brookline Extension Branch. The locality is one of the most inviting in the vicinity of Boston, has the advantage of most excellent schools, good society, &c. The above land will be sold in parcels or as a whole as purchasers may require. Apply to J. A. LOCKE, 64 Milk st., Boston.
19—istf

F. WAYLAND, JR., ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

NO. 8 FLAGG BUILDINGS,
WORCESTER, MASS. 18—tf

DAGUERREOTYPES.

MR. J. STONE, No. 34 Tremont Row, respectfully informs the public, that he has associated with him in the above business, Mr. G. W. Stone, formerly of 113 Washington street, and will be happy to wait on our former friends, and all others who may be pleased to favor us with a call.

We have a very large, oblique sky light, so admitting the rays of light, as to produce the most beautiful lights and shades, developing the features and eyes in the most life-like expression this wonderful art can produce, and with our excellent whole size camera, for large pictures, single or in groups, we will serve our customers, to as fine miniatures as can be found any where, and at reasonable prices. Please call and examine our specimens before sitting elsewhere.

J. STONE.
Boston, May, 1851. G. W. STONE.
22—

WANTED.

A LADY who is an experienced and thorough teacher of the English branches, to take charge of the Senior Department of a Female Boarding and Day School, in a healthy, and very desirable location in the vicinity of the city of New York.

Such a person will meet with encouragement by addressing a note stating qualifications, age, &c. &c., to A. B., Box 2675, Post Office, New York. References will be required. All communications to be post paid. 24—

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING HOUSE.

NEW ORLEANS.

WE offer our services for the Sale of all descriptions of Merchandise, and for the Forwarding of Goods. Our charges for forwarding will be as low as any other house, and we shall give particular attention to having all goods measured; thereby saving a large amount on the freight. We make no charge of storage on forwarding goods, unless they remain in store over one month.

We will, also, attend to the Collection of Accounts, Notes, &c. Our residence for the last ten years in New Orleans, both summer and winter, has made us familiar with the business of the city, and given us an extensive trade with the principal merchants in this State and the river towns.

Below will be found our Tariff of Charges.

WM. L. CUSHING & CO., No. 55 Common st.

Refer to—Messrs. Child & Cushing, Messrs. Sam'l Thaxter & Son, Boston.

TARIFF OF CHARGES, &c.

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING.

Sugar, Molasses and Tobacco, per bbl.	cts. 25	Boots and Shoes, per case,	cts. 5
Cotton, per bale,	25	Dry Goods, in boxes, bales, cases, trunks and other packages, 5 to 25 cts. according to size,	
Hemp, do	10	Coffee, Spices, &c. per bag,	4
Bacon or Provisions, per hhd.	12½	Soap and Tallow Candles, per box,	1
Do. do. per tierce,	6¼	Sperm Candles, per box,	2
Pork, Beef, Lard, Tallow, Whiskey, &c. per bbl.	4	Pickles, qt. bxs, 1 cent; ½ gall bxs 2 cts.; gallon bxs.	5
Flour, Grain, and other dry barrels,	3	Mackerel, per bbl. for Nos. 1 and 2,	4
Lard, Nails, and Shot, per keg	1½	Do. do. for No. 3,	3
Lead, per pig,	1	Liquors, in hhds and pipes,	25
Corn, Wheat, Beans, Oats, and other Grain, per sack,	2	Do. in half pipes,	12½
Salt, per sack,	4	Do. in quarter casks and bbls	6¼
Gunny Bags, per bale,	10		
Earthen and Hardware, per package,	12½ to 25		

All description of Merchandise not included in above will be charged in proportion.

Commissions and Storage on Consignment Goods will be charged as per Tariff adopted by the Chamber of Commerce.

COMMISSIONS—On Collecting Drafts and investing in Exchange, 1 per cent.

Do. do. when suit is brought, 5 per cent.

, No sales guarantied unless positive orders are given, in which case a charge of 2½ per cent. will be made. 23—

ONE PRICE STORE.

E. D. EVERETT, 64 1-2 Hanover Street,

(*Commenced business in* 1834.)

DEALER IN

HOSIERY, GLOVES, YARNS, THREADS, TRIMMINGS, &c. in Hosiery, Silk, Spun Silk, Merino, Cotton, Linen, Woolen and Worsted, Black, White and Colored. CHILDREN'S HOSIERY and GENT'S HALF HOSE, nearly the same variety. Men's Long, Woollen, Worsted, and Spun Silk HOSE. In GLOVES, Ladies and Gent's French KIDS of the best qualities in the market—Black, White, Light and Dark colors. Gent's Woolen, Spun Silk, and Cotton SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Shirt Bosoms, Dickeys; Ginghams, and Colored and Black Silk CRAVATS. Ladies' UNDER VESTS. Morrison's Knitting and Jacket YARNS—*all wool*. Domestic Cotton and English Worsted YARNS. GERMAN WORKING WORSTEDS; Canvas, Patterns, Needles, Perforated Card, &c. English Merino and ANGOLA YARNS—White, Mixed and Mode Colors. Taffeta and Velvet RIBBONS. CURTAIN FRINGES, White and Fancy Colors. LACES, EMBROIDERIES, Smyrna Edgings. Linen Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain and Embroidered, Silk Handkerchiefs, Purse Trimmings, and the general variety of small wares usually found in a Thread and Needle Store.

Wholesale and Retail, No. 64½ Hanover, near Union, street.
14—isam E. D. EVERETT.

PURE NATIVE WINE.

THE subscriber has received from the Manufacturers, Messrs. Glazier & Flint, of South Ashburnham, Mass., a consignment of their native Wine, made expressly for communion use. The Manufacturers offer this wine to the public with the assurance that it contains nothing of an alcoholic nature except the strength of the wild native grape. I have examined the wine. I think it is preferable to any imported I have seen. D. H. SKINNER,
8—eptf 112 Court st., Boston.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

CHARLES SCRIBNER has just published the Second Edition of the Fruit Garden. A Treatise intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees, the theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Pruning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards, Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c., the laying out and arranging different kinds of Orchards and Gardens, the selection of suitable varieties for different purposes and localities, gathering and preserving Fruits, Treatment of Disease, Destruction of Insects, Descriptions and Usages of Implements, &c., illustrated with upwards of one hundred and fifty figures, representing different parts of Trees, all Practical Operations, Forms of Trees, Designs for Plantations, Implements, &c. By P. Barry, of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, New York. 1 vol. 12mo.

It is one of the most thorough works of the kind we have ever seen, dealing in particulars, as well as generalities, and imparting many valuable hints relative to soil, manure, pruning and transplanting.—*Boston Gazette.*

A mass of useful information is collected, which will give the work a value even to those who possess the best works on the cultivation of fruit yet published.—*Eve. Post.*

His work is one of the completest, and, as we have every reason for believing, most accurate to be obtained on the subject.—*N. Y. Evan.*

A concise manual of the kind here presented has long been wanted, and we will venture to say that, should this volume be carefully studied and acted upon by our industrious farmers, the quantity of fruit in the State would be doubled in five years and the quality too greatly improved. In it may be found advice suited to all emergencies, and the gentleman farmer may give directions for the simplest matters, as well as those which trouble older heads—the book will be found invaluable.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,

HURRYGRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from Life. By N. P. Willis. 1 vol. 12mo. Second edition.

Some of the best specimens of Mr. Willis's prose, we think are herein contained.—*N. Y. Evan.*

We recognize the impress of genius in every page of it, and some of the characters are so well described, that one almost forgets that the living man is not before him.—*Albany Argus.*

LIFE OF ALGERNON SIDNEY, with Sketches of some of his Contemporaries, and Extracts from his Correspondence and Political Writings. By G. A. Vansantvord. 1 vol. 12mo.

This is a book of real worth, and one which we venture to predict will be read with satisfaction by the intelligent reader.—*Columbian Republican.*

A GRANDMOTHER'S RECOLLECTIONS. By Ella Rodman. 1 vol. 16mo. Illustrated.

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
(Late Baker & Scribner,) 36 Park Row, and 145 Nassau street, New York. 23—3t

1851. BAPTIST MEMORIAL. 1581.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

IN consequence of the new regulations of the Post office department, which takes place the first of July next, the time for securing the

SPLENDID PREMIUM PICTURE!

will then close. This beautiful engraving, represents the birth of Christ, and "*Adoration of the Shepherds*," engraved on steel, expressly for the proprietor, at the cost of nearly "ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS," covering a surface of

"ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO SQUARE INCHES."

The back numbers of the Memorial can still be supplied, which contain elegant portraits of the "*Editor*," the late "*Rev. John Peck*," and "*Rev. R. B. C. Howell, D. D.*" The July number will contain an elegant portrait of the late "REV. PORTER CLAY, and brother of

HON. HENRY CLAY!

from whom we have received a sketch of his life.

N. B. No one need wait for an agent, but enclose the money in a letter to our address at once, and the return mail will bring the back numbers and a copy of the choice and valuable *Premium.*

AGENTS WANTED! To enterprising business men great inducements will be given during the next six months. Apply immediately, post-paid, naming references, to Z. P. HATCH, 142 Nassau street, New York. 23—4t

SCALES AND BALANCES.

JONES & PRESTON,
(*Successors to Lyman Locke,*)
NO. 7 MARKET SQUARE, BOSTON,

MANUFACTURE and have constantly for sale, Improved Patent Platform Scales of all sizes, of the most approved patterns in use, which for accuracy, durability, simplicity of construction and convenience for use are not surpassed. Also the Dearborn Patent Balances. Market and Counter Scales of a great variety, adapted to the weighing of all kinds of goods. All warranted to weigh correct.

Also Tin Ware, such as Oil Cans, Drainers, Tea Cans, Measures, Tunnels, Scoops, and every kind of article for store use, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

N. B. Hay and Coal Scales put in at short notice.

SILAS JONES.
22—1y WILLIAM B. PRESTON.

GENERAL JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

TO MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS MEN.

WM. H. HUTCHINSON,

Xylographic, Plain,

CARD & FANCY JOB PRINTER, AND ENGRAVER,

OFFICE, 210 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Nearly opposite Marlboro' Hotel.

The public are invited to examine specimens of beautiful work, consisting of bronzed Tags, Cloth, Bonnet, Cigar Box, Perfumers', Druggists', and other labels, (in colors) Spool Tickets, &c. &c. Copperplate work, and every description of Job Printing, faithfully attended to. Orders from the country answered, and patronage respectfully solicited. Address, Marriage and other Cards engraved and printed. Seals, Envelopes, and Note Paper embossed. Self-Sealing Envelopes printed to order. 18—

ENOCH R. MORSE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

SALAMANDER SAFES,

ALSO IN BANK, STORE, SAFE AND HOUSE LOCKS, LATCHES, BRASS AND IRON HANDLES, CESSPOOLS, PADLOCKS, GLASS AND WOOD KNOBS, &C.

2 Union Block, (*Union and Marshall sts.*) near Dock Sq., Boston.

☞ Locks repaired, and Keys made.

☞ Mr. M. will also attend to the picking of Bank, Safe, and other Locks, where keys are lost. 9—6mis

CHARLES E. SCHOFF & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

At Nos. 35 and 37 Ann Street, Boston.

☞ Particular attention paid to Custom Work in all its branches.
16—3mis

CHILSON'S PATENT IMPROVED AIR WARMING AND VENTILATING FURNACE.

ARE in every respect the most perfect Furnace in use as regards durability, economy in fuel, and for creating a delightful, fresh, healthful atmosphere in Dwellings, Churches, School Houses, Hospitals, Court Houses, &c., free from the objections to the common scorching iron pot hot-air furnaces. They have been unanimously adopted and recommended by the several committees on Public Buildings in this city and State, as may be seen by their printed reports. *One Gold and three Silver Medals* have been awarded as first premiums to this Furnace at the recent fairs.

All sizes of those elegant and substantial Mirror Marble Chimney Pieces, Parlor and Chamber Franc Grates, of the latest and most desirable styles, *Cooking Ranges* of the most approved patterns for setting in brick, also three sizes of a new and very superior *Portable Range*, (please examine this invention.) A large assortment of COOKING STOVES, including the "Roger Williams" and "Whatcheer," new articles. Parlor, Chamber and Store Stoves, Registers, Hot Air Grates, Ceiling and Wall Ventilators; also, Emerson's Patent House and Smoke Ventilators. All descriptions of Tin, Iron, Copper and Soap Stone work furnished to order.

CHILSON, RICHARDSON & CO.,
No. 51 and 53 Blackstone street, Boston.

Personal attention paid to Warming and Ventilating Public and Private Buildings. 18—6mis

PATENT ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.

T. GILBERT & CO., BOSTON,
400 WASHINGTON STREET.

The only Manufacturers of Coleman's Patent Æolian Attachment for Massachusetts.

THESE truly valuable Instruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, especially in their construction, and voicing of the Æolian, render them capable of the softest tones of an Æolian Harp, and of being increased in power, sufficient for any parlor use; which when combined with the Piano Forte, as the performer can do at pleasure, can be made to imitate the sweet tones of the Flute, or Clarionet, Horn, or Bassoon, with one hand, and with the other the Piano Forte accompaniment: thus combining orchestral effects, by the same performer at the same time.

Piano Fortes, with, or without the attachment, will be selected by *ourselves* when desired, and sent to any part of the country, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

The patent is owned by ourselves, exclusively, for the State of Massachusetts, and no other person or persons in Massachusetts have the right to manufacture these instruments.

And, as many of the Piano Forte makers, and others in their interest, have said the Æolian attachment injured the Piano Forte, and will not keep in tune with it, we hereby *notify all persons, that in future we shall apply the attachment to our own instruments made expressly for the attachment, AND NO OTHERS*. These we can, with confidence, warrant to stand, several of which we have known to remain in tune one year and over, without tuning; and by very few of the attachments, even those applied over five years since, have been tuned at all. We have applied nearly 1000 of these attachments, and will give the names of the purchasers to those who desire information, in almost every section of the country.

T. GILBERT & CO., No. 400 Washington st., Boston.
NEW YORK WAREROOMS, 447 BROADWAY.
HORACE WATERS, from Boston, } Agents.
T. S. BERRY, of New York, } 51—istf

NEW COAL, WOOD AND HAY WHARF,

WEST-END.

THE subscribers have leased the new wharf, (belonging to the city,) at the foot of Cambridge street, near the new jail, for the purpose of carrying on the Wood, Coal and Hay business in all its branches. Mr. ROBERT WHITE, of the late firm of Ward Jackson & Co., will manage the business on said wharf, and endeavor, by his personal efforts, to meet the wants of his friends and the public generally. MOSSMAN & CO.

CARD.

The subscriber, grateful for the patronage received while in the firm of Ward Jackson & Co., takes this opportunity to say to his friends and the public that he can always be found at the above wharf to execute their orders with faithfulness and dispatch.
46—istf ROBERT WHITE.

SOLOMON PARSONS,

COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.
GRIGGSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

WILL attend to collections and legal business in the United States Circuit and District Courts, and in the Courts in the Military Tract in the State of Illinois. May be found at 18 and 20 Kilby st.
20—tf

STOVES, &c.

JOSHUA C. COLLINS,

NO. 57 Union Street, near Haymarket Square, Boston, would invite his friends and the public generally, to call and examine his assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR, AIR-TIGHT AND OTHER STOVES.

Also JAPANNED and TIN WARE, &c.

All of which he offers on the most reasonable terms, at Wholesale and Retail. 36—1y

ANSON PECK,

MANUFACTURER of every variety of SHELL AND HORN COMBS. Also, dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c.; for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at No. 2 LIBERTY TREE BLOCK, ESSEX STREET, BOSTON. Combs and Jewelry made to order, and repaired in the neatest manner. Watches, Clocks, and Music Boxes repaired in the best manner and warranted. 20—

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

AT 263 WASHINGTON ST.

THE subscriber manufactures to order the best quality of GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS. Those gentlemen who have found it difficult to obtain a *well fitting* and *thoroughly made* shirt, can be suited by calling and leaving their measure.

We have an improvement in the shape of the yoke, which makes the shirt fit much better in *the shoulder and the bosom*, than the old style can be made to fit. GEO. W. HEARD,
22—6mis 263 Washington street.

THE STORY IN COLOR.

AT the Masonic Temple. Now open, the new and beautiful Panorama of BUNYAN'S "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS," which has during the past six months been drawing crowded houses in New York. This triumph of Christian Art has received the universal encomiums of the Press, the Pulpit and the Public generally, and presents the greatest possible attractions to all who desire to appreciate a Painting of the *highest artistic merit*.

Open EVERY EVENING at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Exhibition WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

Admission only 25 cents; children half price. 22—tf

OXYGENATED BITTERS.

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

CONTAINING NO ALCOHOL.

THE best and strongest certified Medicine in the world for the cure of

DYSPEPSIA,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS FORMS,

Such as Pain in the Stomach, Heartburn, Habitual Costiveness, Acid Stomach, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Piles, Night Sweats, Asthma or Phthisic, Flatulence or Wind in the Stomach, Nervousness, Coldness of the Extremities, Weakness of the Limbs,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all the indescribable symptoms of this universal disease.

Among the numerous and highly respectable certificates, we refer to the following:

Prof. A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer.
Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., of Therapeutics and Materia Medica, Dartmouth College.
Fitzhenry Homer, Esq., Boston.
James C. Dunn, Esq., City Treasurer, Boston.
Hon. Myron Lawrence, Ex-President Mass. Senate.
Hon. L. H. Arnold, formerly Governor of Rhode Island, now Member of Congress.
Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, formerly Governor of Michigan, now U. S. Senator.
Hon. J. T. Morehead, formerly Governor of Kentucky, now U. S. Senator.
Hon. J. F. Simmons, U. S. Senator from Rhode Island.
Hon. Samuel S. Phelps, U. S. Senator from Vermont.
Hon. Wm. Upham, " "
Hon. Solomon Foote, Member of Congress from Vt.
Hon. H. D. Foster, Member of Congress from Penn.
Hon. M. L. Martin, Delegate in Congress from Wisconsin Territory.
Gen. A. C. Dodge, Delegate in Congress from Iowa.
R. P. Stowe, Esq., Clerk in the House of Representatives.
C. C. Trowbridge, Esq., Detroit, Michigan.
George W. Jones, Esq., Surveyor General, Dubuque, Iowa.
Joseph Hoxie, Esq., No. 76 Wall street, New York.

Many other individuals, of the highest respectability, can be referred to, who will confirm all that has been said in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. GEO. B. GREEN, Proprietor, Windsor, Vt.

REED, BATES & AUSTIN, Wholesale Druggists, No. 26 Merchants' Row, Boston, General Agents.

Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

For sale by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. 22—3mis

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN WESLEY.

MR. DUDLEY was one evening taking tea with that eminent artist, Mr. Culy, when he asked him whether he had seen his gallery of busts. Mr. D. answering in the negative, and expressing a wish to be gratified with the sight of it, Mr. Culy conducted him thither; and after admiring the busts of the several great men of the day, he came to one which particularly attracted his notice, and on inquiry found it was the likeness of the Rev. John Wesley. "This bust," said Mr. C., "struck Lord Shelbourne in the same manner it does you, and there is a remarkable fact connected with it, which as I know you are fond of anecdotes I will relate to you precisely in the same manner and words that I did to him." On returning to the parlor, Mr. C. commenced accordingly:

"I am a very old man; you must excuse my little failings, and as I before observed, hear in the very words I repeated it to his lordship. 'My lord,' said I, 'perhaps you have heard of John Wesley, the founder of the Methodists.' 'O, yes,' he replied; 'he—that race of fanatics.' 'Well, my lord, Mr. Wesley had often been urged to have his picture taken, but always refused, alleging as a reason, that he thought it nothing but vanity; indeed, so frequently had he been pressed on this point, that his friends were reluctantly compelled to give up the idea. One day he called on me on the business of our church. I began the old subject of entreating him to allow me to take off his likeness. Well, said I, knowing you value money for the means of doing good, if you will grant my request, I will engage to give you ten guineas for the first ten minutes that you sit, and for every minute that exceeds that time you shall receive a guinea. 'What,' said Mr. Wesley, 'do I understand you aright, that you will give me ten guineas for having my picture taken? Well, I agree to it.' He then stripped off his coat and lay on the sofa, and in eight minutes I had the most perfect bust I had ever taken. He then washed his face, and I counted to him ten guineas into his hand. 'Well,' said he, turning to his companion, 'I never till now earned money so speedily; but what shall we do with it?' They then wished me a good morning, and proceeded over Westminster Bridge. The first object that presented itself to their view was a poor woman, crying bitterly, with three children hanging around her, each sobbing, though apparently too young to understand their mother's grief. On inquiring the cause of her distress, Mr. Wesley learned that the creditors of her husband were dragging him to prison, after having sold their effects, which were inadequate to pay the debt by eighteen shillings, which the creditors declared should be paid. One guinea made her happy! They then proceeded on, followed by the blessings of the now happy mother.

"On Mr. Wesley inquiring of Mr. Barton, his friend, where their charity was most needed, he replied he knew of no place where his money would be more acceptable than in Giltspur street compter. They accordingly repaired thither, and on asking the turnkey to point out the most miserable object under his care, he answered if they were come in search of poverty they need not go far. The first ward they entered they were struck with the appearance of a poor wretch who was greedily eating some potato skins. On being questioned he informed them that he had been in that situation, supported by casual alms of compassionate strangers for several months without any hope of release, and that he was confined for the debt of half a guinea. On hearing this, Mr. Wesley gave him a guinea, which he received with the utmost gratitude, and he had the pleasure of seeing him liberated with half a guinea in his pocket. The poor man on leaving his place of confinement said, 'Gentleman, as you come here in search of poverty, pray go up stairs, if it be not too late.' They instantly proceeded thither, and beheld a sight which called forth all their compassion. On a low stool, with his back towards them, sat a man, or rather a skeleton, for he was literally nothing but skin and bone; his hand supported his head, and his eyes seemed to be riveted to the opposite corner of the chamber where lay stretched out on a pallet of straw a young woman in the last stage of consumption, apparently lifeless, with an infant by her side which was quite dead. Mr. Wesley immediately sent for medical assistance but it was too late for the unfortunate female, who expired a few hours afterwards from starvation, as the doctor declared.

"You may imagine, my lord, that the remaining eight guineas would not go far in aiding such distress as this. No expense was spared for the relief of the now only surviving sufferer; but so extreme was the weakness to which he was reduced, that six weeks elapsed before he could speak sufficiently to relate his own history. It appeared he had been a reputable merchant, and had married a beautiful young lady eminently accomplished, whom he almost idolized. They lived happily together for some time, until by a failure of a speculation in which his whole property was embarked, he was completely ruined. No sooner did he become acquainted with his misfortune than he called his creditors together and laid before them the state of his affairs; showed them his books, which were in the most perfect order. They all willingly signed the dividend except the lawyer, who owed his rise in the world to this merchant; the sum was £250, for which he obstinately declared he should be sent to jail. It was in vain the creditors urged him to pity his forlorn condition, and to consider his respectability. That feeling was a stranger to his breast, and in spite of all their remonstrances he was hurried away to prison followed by his weeping wife. As she was very accomplished, she continued to maintain herself and her husband for some time solely by the use of her pencil in painting small ornaments on cases. And thus they managed to put a little aside for the time of her confinement. But so long an illness succeeded this event that she was completely incapacitated from exerting herself for their subsistence, and their scanty savings were soon expended by procuring the necessaries which her situation then required. They were driven to pawn their clothes, and their resources failing, they found themselves at last reduced to absolute starvation. The poor infant had just expired from want, and the helpless mother was about to follow it to the grave when Mr. Wesley and his friend entered, and, as I before said, the husband was reduced from the same cause, that without the utmost care, he must have fallen a sacrifice, and as Mr. Wesley was not for doing things by halves, had acquainted himself with this case of extreme misery, he went to the creditors and informed them of it. They were beyond measure astonished to learn what he had told them, for so long a time elapsed without hearing anything of the merchant or his family some supposed him to be dead, and others that he had quitted the country. Among the rest he called on the lawyer, and painted to him in the most glowing colors, the wretchedness he had witnessed, and which he (the lawyer) had been instrumental in causing; but even this could not move him to compassion. He declared the merchant should not leave the prison without paying every farthing. Mr. Wesley repeated his visit to the other creditors, who, considering the case of the sufferer, agreed to raise a sum and release him. Some gave £100, others £200, and another £300. The affairs of the merchant took a different turn, God seemed to prosper him; and in the second year he called the creditors together, thanked them for their kindness, and paid the sum so generously obtained. Success continued to attend him; he was enabled to pay all his debts, and afterwards realized considerable property. His afflictions made such a deep impression upon his mind, that he determined to remove the possibility of others suffering from the same cause; and for this purpose advanced a considerable sum as a foundation fund for the relief of small debtors; and the very first person who partook of the same was the inexorable lawyer?"

This remarkable fact so entirely convinced Lord Shelbourne of the mistaken opinion he had formed of Mr. Wesley, that he immediately ordered a dozen of busts to embellish the grounds of his beautiful residence.

A GOOD SCHOOLMASTER.

THE following excellent story is told of a New York schoolmaster:

I heard one of your committees interfering with a vengeance, and turning out a schoolmaster for committing enormities in the way of illustrating lessons. It appears that he had enlisted the feelings of his pupils in Natural Philosophy, but was told to do the teaching and leave the nonsense. But nothing daunted, he got some apparatus himself, and told the boys if they would bring him a mouse or two the next day, he would show them the effects of nitrogen gas upon them. The next day came the committee to reprove him because, forsooth, the boys in the eagerness to learn had been up all night trying to catch mice for their master, and disturbed the house! He promised to do better, but when he came to Astronomy, he committed a more atrocious crime, for, being deficient of an orrery, he took a boy in the school and placing him in the sun, told him how to turn slowly upon his axis as the sun did, then he placed a little fellow for Mercury next to him, a girl for Venus; then a representation of the Earth, then a fiery little fellow for Mars, and so on, till he got all the planetary system arranged, and explained to each one how fast he was to turn on his heel as it went round the orbit.

Then giving the signal, the Sun commenced revolving, and away went the whole team of planets round him, each boy keeping in his proper distance from the centre, trotting with proper velocity in his orbit and whirling round in due proportion as he performed his revolutions. It must have been a rare sight, and a lesson which the boys retained; for do you think, my dear sir, that John, who represented Mercury, would ever forget that he had an easy time walking round the lubber in the centre, while Will, who personated Herschel, must have been much out of breath in scampering round his orbit.

But if the boys did not forget the lesson, neither did the master; they danced but he paid the piper; for horrified, the committee then dismissed him at once—he had been teaching, for ought they knew, the dance of the Turkish dervishes.

For the Watchman and Reflector.

OBITUARY,

IN MEMORY OF GEORGE W. B. GERRY, WHO WAS LOST OVERBOARD FROM BARQUE RIENZI,—1850.

FAR in the Indian clime,
Where the rich fragrance of the orange bowers
Floateth up gently in the even time,
Mingled with odors of the gorgeous flowers,—
There, the young sailor-boy
Wandered, 'mid scenes of orient beauty rare;
Yet memories of the loved, in hours of joy
Or weariness, were ever with him there.

Choice treasures gathered he,
And laid them by for distant ones at home,
And the bright hours of meeting, pictured fair,
When he, thrice welcomed, should no longer roam.
Then came the fearful hour,
When the fierce, raging fever laid him low,
And dark-hued strangers, with unskilful hands,
And unknown words, tended his couch of woe.

"O, let me but go home!
Let my own mother bathe my brow and lip,
Her touch can health restore," he murmured low;
So gently then they bore him to the ship.
But soon a fearful light
Shone from his eye, so late too dull and dim,—
And a strange strength went through the feeble form—
Alas! for reason had forsaken him!

'Twas night—the solemn night!
Resting in coolness on the tropic seas,
And myriad stars their distant twinkling light
Shed, on the ocean, rippled by the breeze.
The o'erwearied watchers slept,
Lulled by the ceaseless murmur of the wave;
Sudden, a fearful plash their slumber broke—
The afflicted one had sought an ocean grave!

Down, 'mid the coral reefs,
Where the cool waters lave his marble brow,
And shells and sea-flowers are around him strown,
The poor, lost sailor-boy is resting now.
Love may not linger near,
Strewing his grassy mound with flowerets rare;
Calmly he lieth where lost treasures shine—
The sea, his monument, is every where!

The fearful tidings came,
Winging their way across the billows' foam,
And with their weight of agony untold,
Sent desolation to that joyous home!
Henceforth they wait in vain—
The long-expected may return no more;
Life's seas are crossed, the mariner at rest,
Mooreth his bark upon the Eternal shore!

Yet shall that hand Divine,
That giveth sound and beauty to the shell,
And grasps the ocean vast, a balm bestow;
For, though He smites, "He doeth all things well."
Then look ye unto Him!
For the lost hopes of earth, look up to heaven;
There shall no mother's eye with tears grow dim;
Life, hope, and joy are there to mourner's given!

Brookline, Mass. H. W.

LADY FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

OF the nature of the projected voyage to the Arctic Seas by Mr. Kennedy and his crew of Orkney men, in search of Sir John Franklin, a few notes are supplied by the John o'Groat Journal. Mr. Kennedy is now at Aberdeen, where the little ship, Prince Albert, is fitting out. The route to be followed is by Lancaster Sound, then down Prince Regent's Inlet as far as possible. The ship is then to be moored in some harbor, and two boats will be despatched in various directions according to circumstances, or as the openings in the ice may present. One boat is intended to bring overland to the western shore, at Cresswell or Brentford Bay, in the direction of the magnetic pole. The other will be sent southwards to Felix Harbor, and will cross Boothia Isthmus, and after striking the seacoast will proceed by Sir James Ross's Strait to meet the other boat.

After meeting, they will again diverge and explore westward. It is then intended that one of the boats be despatched in the direction of Simpson's Straits, while the other will be directed northward, with a view to come on the track of Dr. Rae and his party. Mr. Kennedy has been thirteen years in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company and spent eight years of that period in Labrador. Knowing the country, and the abundance of deer, salmon, and marine animals, he has the firm persuasion that at least a portion of Sir John Franklin's party are yet alive. He goes out without fee or reward, animated by a pure devotion to the service. The crew consists of seventeen persons, nearly all of Orkney.

The expedition is to be conducted on tee-total principles; and the ship will be ready for sea by the end of this month. She carries three boats,—one of mahogany, one of common materials, and one of gutta percha. Messrs. Duthie of Aberdeen, are building a boat specially for Mr. Kennedy's use. It is to be twenty-two feet long, only two feet wide at midships, or broadest part, and after being covered with hide or gutta percha, with one person set in it—canoe fashion—is calculated to draw only three inches of water; the depth of the boat is to be 12 inches at the seat. It is intended to propel this extraordinary craft, after the manner of the natives of these regions—the Esquimaux—by a double-bladed oar, and the person seated in it will be covered up with a skin dress, buttoned to the chin, and fastened to the deck, that, in the event of its being swamped, it can easily be righted again without any water getting into it.

Mr Kennedy contemplates not only using this boat for crossing rivers over ice and down rapids, but to make it his couch of repose all night, by simply pulling a blanket over him, and there repose in a temperature that makes one freeze to think of it. He has been accustomed to these hardships, and has stood many nights in similar circumstances, with the thermometer 45 to 50 degrees below zero; often, too, with no covering but the canopy of heaven. The Prince Albert will be provisioned for two years. All success attend her!—*Inverness Courier.*

EARLY RISERS AND RESULTS.

WHATEVER may be the quantity of sleep required, early rising is essential to health, and promotes longevity. Almost all men who have distinguished themselves in science, literature, and the arts, have been, as Mr. Macknish states, early risers. The industrious, the active-minded, the enthusiasts in pursuit of knowledge or gain, are up betimes at their respective occupations, while the sluggard wastes the most beautiful period of life in a pernicious slumber. Homer, Virgil and Horace are all represented as early risers; the same was the case with Paley, Franklin, Priestly, Parkhurst and Buffon; the last of whom ordered his servant to awaken him every morning, and compel him to get up by force if he evinced any reluctance, for which service he was rewarded with a crown each day, which recompense he forfeited if he did not oblige his master to get out of bed before the clock struck six. Bishops Jewel and Burnet rose every morning at four o'clock. Sir Thomas More did the same thing. Napoleon was an early riser, so were Frederick the Great and Charles the Twelfth; so is her present majesty; and so are almost all the nobility in attendance upon the court. That early rising tends to prolong life, appears to be clearly proved. One of our most eminent judges, Lord Mansfield, was at the pains of collecting some curious evidence on this subject. When he presided in his judicial capacity over the court, he questioned every very old person who appeared at the bar, respecting his habits. "What age are you?" "What sort of life have you led—often drunk, eh?" "Please God," answered a man upward of ninety, "I have seldom gone to bed sober," and in fact it turned out that some of these veterans pleaded guilty to habitual intemperance, and others, on the contrary, attested their uniform sobriety, all agreed on one point—that of having been early risers. Nevertheless, the morning snooze has, we confess, its temptations. Our readers will remember Burns' pleasant song:

"Up in the mornings, no for me,
Up in the morning early;
When a' the hills are cover'd wi' snaw,
I'm sure it's winter fairly."

Dean Swift, we are told, lay in bed until eleven o'clock every morning, to think of wit for the day.

Sir Walter Scott observed, "I like to lie simmering over things for an hour or so before I get up—and there's the time I am dressing to overhaul my half-sleeping, half-waking *projet de Chapitre*, and when I get the paper before me, it commonly runs off pretty easily." We have always considered the morning toilette should be gone through very methodically and very deliberately; it is a ceremony that should not be too hastily performed; during the operation of shaving in particular, which ought always to be performed slowly, many strange fancies and thoughtful suggestions may flit across the mind. It should, however, be added, that Sir Walter Scott, during the greater part of his life, rose by five o'clock, and that his literary work was chiefly accomplished before breakfast.—*Household Words.*

DO A GOOD TURN WHEN YOU CAN.

It needs not great wealth a kind heart to display;
If the hand be but willing, it soon finds a way;
And the poorest one yet, in the humblest abode,
May help a poor brother a step on the road.

O! whatever the fortune a man may have won,
A kindness depends on the way it is done;
And though poor be our purse, and though narrow our span,
Let us *all* try to do a good turn when we can.

The fair bloom of pleasure may charm for a while,
But its beauty is frail, and inconstant its smile;
Whilst the beauty of kindness, immortal in bloom,
Sheds a sweetness o'er life, and a grace o'er the tomb.

Then if *we* enjoy life, why the next thing to do,
Is to see that another enjoys his life too;
And though poor be our purse, and though narrow our span,
Let us *all* try to do a good turn when we can.

RICH MEN IN NEW YORK.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Oswego Times thus speaks of three rich men in New York—one rich by inheritance, one acquired wealth by *merchandizing*, and one by *humbugging*:

"Stewart, the 'merchant prince,' Dr. Moffat and William B. Astor, are monopolizing nearly the whole of Broadway, both above ground and under ground. They are generally reputed to be the richest trio in the city. Which is the wealthiest I can't say. It appears from a statement made by the deputy receiver of taxes, that Mr. Astor is possessed of property to the amount of $2,600,400, and that his yearly taxes amount to the sum of $30,000. If that is all he is worth, Dr. Moffat is the richer man of the two; but the probability is that Mr. Astor is worth over $3,000,000. Dr. Moffat's dwelling-house, with its out buildings, is valued at $185,000, and he owns other property in the city to the amount of over a million and a half. Besides this he owns a bank in Wall street, and farms almost innumerable within a hundred miles of New York. His Life Pills and Phenix Bitters yield him a vast revenue, which, in addition to his rents and interest on money loaned, renders his income truly enormous. Stewart is said to be worth $3,000,000. He does a business of over $2,000,000 a year, which must yield an income of $200,000 per annum. Stewart is nearly 70 years of age, Astor is about 45, and Dr. Moffat is between 30 and 35 years old, so that the Doctor has the advantage of his rivals most decidedly."

PARIS TRACT SOCIETY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Presbyterian gives the following condensed view of the operations of the Religious Tract Society of Paris:

The Society is in full development, and a remarkable advancement distinguishes the year which has just closed. 1,108,805 tracts have been printed, and 1,032,244 have been distributed. This is the first time that the distribution has reached this amount of 1,000,000, which has been more than once presented as a great point of progress, to which the Society ought to aspire. This distribution exceeds, by more than 200,000 copies, that of the preceding year. Since the formation of the Society, 13,565,323 tracts have been distributed. The greatest care is exercised in this distribution; the tracts are sent only to those who make application for them. The Society has no other exclusivism than that of the gospel; it refrains from all theological and ecclesiastical controversy; therefore it brings together in one common effort all the evangelical Christians of France, and thus furnishes a demonstration of the fact, that *that* which divides them is not worth *that* which unites them. It has numerous depositories, who render their accounts quarterly, in France, Algeria, America and Hayti. Every where encouraging effects are produced; every where the tracts open the way for the preaching of the gospel, and the circulation of the Scriptures. There are tracts for all classes, and for all states of mind and heart.

THE USE OF MOSQUITOES.

I NEVER knew mosquitoes turned to any good account save in California; and here, it seems, they are ministers of justice. A rogue had stolen a bag of gold from a digger in the mines, and hid it. Neither threats nor persuasion could induce him to reveal the place of its concealment. He was at last sentenced to a hundred lashes, and then informed that he would be let off with thirty, provided he would tell what he had done with the gold—but he refused. The thirty lashes were inflicted, but he was as stubborn as a mule.

He was then stripped naked and tied to a tree. The mosquitoes with their long bills, went at him, and in less than three hours he was covered with blood. Writhing and trembling from head to foot with exquisite tortures, he exclaimed—"Untie me, untie me!—and I will tell where it is." "Tell first," was the reply. So he told where it might be found. Some of the party, then, with wisps kept off the hungry mosquitoes, while others went where the culprit had directed, and recovered the bag of gold. He was then untied, washed with cold water, and helped to his clothes, while he muttered, as if talking to himself, "I couldn't stand that any how."—*Colton's Three Years in California.*

AGRICULTURAL.

WORK FOR THE SEASON.

JUNE is the first warm month in the year. It is a time of peculiar beauty. All nature is adorned with living green. The beautiful trees are in full foliage and vigorous growth, and the earth is clothed with luxuriant herbage. This is a very hurrying season with the farmer; frequently before he has done planting, the weeds start up among the crops and contend for the mastery.

Planting.—Those who have not finished planting corn and potatoes, should attend to the business as soon as possible, as it is growing late. An early frost may destroy late planted corn; and late planted potatoes are most likely to rot. In planting late, early kinds should be used, unless you have a hardy variety, like the Black potato, for instance.

Squashes, &c.—In planting squashes, melons and cucumbers, the better way is to plant many seeds, and then if insects come to destroy them, by daily attention to killing the insects, they will eat only part of the plants, and there will be enough left. We have followed this method for years, and have never failed to have plants enough to cover the ground. It requires but little expense as the insects abound only a few days.

Weeding.—The weeds are growing while the cultivator is asleep, and in stormy weather when he cannot destroy them. A little neglect requires much extra labor. If a piece of land be neglected a week or ten days, after the proper season for weeding, which is at an early period, four of five times the labor will be required to destroy the weeds; and this loss of labor is not the only disadvantage, the weeds choke and shade the cultivated plants and rob them of their food—of that very food which is then prepared to nourish them in their tender state.

Hilling.—The practice of hilling plants is fast going out of fashion. Nearly all of our best farmers till their corn on a level; and many have discontinued the practice of hilling potatoes. Let any one who hills his potatoes, examine them after a powerful rain has succeeded a drought, and he will find that while land on a level is well saturated with water, his potato hills are dry. If there is any advantage in hilling any plants, it is on wet land, as the hills throw off the water, which settles down in the hollows made by digging up the earth to make hills. This leaves the hill comparatively dry; of course hilling on dry land, or land of medial texture, is injurious.

Cabbages require less labor, and they succeed as well, when sowed where they are to grow. It saves much time in transplanting. The Red Dutch is very late, and should be sowed early. Better when sowed in May. The Savoy is rather late, and ought to be sowed the first of June. The Drumhead is earlier, and may be sowed from the first to the middle of June. The Low Dutch Drummond is earlier than the larger kind, and will generally succeed well if sowed by the 15th or 20th.

Ruta-Baga and Cabbage Turnips may be sowed any time in this month. The first of the month is rather early for the former, as they are liable to grow corky when sowed early. From the 10th to the 25th of this month is a good period for sowing these turnips.

Pruning Fruit Trees.—It will answer to prune the latter part of this month, as the tree is not so full of sap as in the spring; but we prefer delaying this operation till July and August, for in June the bark peels readily, and will often start in sawing off a limb; and by going on to trees with hard boots or shoes, the bark will start and greatly injure the trees, unless great care be taken to avoid it.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep that are shorn should be protected from cold storms, else they will suffer severely and be liable to perish or be seriously injured. If smeared with sulphur and lard, or any kind of grease and oil, melted together, it will be a great protection against damp weather, destroy insects, and tend to cure cutaneous disorders. When the sheep are shorn the ticks take shelter in the warm fleece of the lambs, and should be thoroughly destroyed. The most effectual and safest mode is to fumigate the fleece with tobacco smoke. A decoction of tobacco and other poisonous substances as a wash is injurious and dangerous, and mercurial ointment and other powerful mineral substances should be avoided.—*N. E. Farmer.*

POSTS INVERTED.

IT is now generally believed that posts will endure much longer if inverted, than if set in their natural position. The fact, it is said, "has not been satisfactorily explained."

Now it appears to me that the difficulty in explaining this, is the same with that of explaining the circulation of the sap. The mechanism, if any there be, in the green tree, remains the same in the dry. In the green tree the sap ascends through the pores, or tubes, in the wood, and descends between the wood and bark. Hence, if a post be set in its natural position, the moisture from the ground will ascend in the same way, if not on the same principle that the sap ascends in the living tree. Hence such a post will be found wet, or moist, internally at some distance *above* the surface of the ground. If set in an inverted position, this will not often be the case (as the circulation would be downward instead of upward.) Hence such a post will generally be dry within, even *below* the surface of the ground. As moisture hastens decay, the former must perish sooner than the latter.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Water may be forced through the capillary tubes of a tree only toward its top. On this principle the finer woods are sometimes changed in color for the use of the cabinet maker. A hole is bored in the side of a tree, and a bent hollow tube has one of its ends driven into the hole, while the other end of the tube is carried up nearly the whole height of the tree. Any solution may then be poured into this tube from the top, and from the pressure arising from the height of column, it will be forced into the tree in an upward direction only. In this way woods have been colored in France while growing, and by the introduction of solution or metallic salts, they may be rendered nearly imperishable by rot.

Posts should be placed in the ground with the butts up; then bore a hole in the butt, throw in a small quantity of corrosive sublimate or common copperas, (sulphate of iron) and drive in a plug of wood. If the former be used, the centre tubes of the wood will become *kyanized*, and be thus rendered indestructible by rot and less liable to crack or wind—if the latter, the posts will last much longer than when left without such addition.

If posts be first placed with the ends in a tube containing a solution of common copperas for a few days, and then in clear lime water, the lime will be changed into sulphate of lime as received into the wood, thus leaving the capillary tubes of the wood filled with plaster of paris, (sulphate of lime) and their surface coated with oxide of iron, precipitated from the copperas. Wood so prepared will last many years longer than if used in an unprepared state.—*The Working Farmer.*

BRICK-DUST FOR CUTTINGS.

A NEW YORK correspondent of the Horticulturist writes as follows:

I have had great success in propagating plants lately—especially the more tender kinds of green-house plants. As I think my good luck depends not so much on the treatment as the *material* I used, I beg you to "make a note of it," for the benefit of your readers. This material is brick-dust—the refuse of the kiln after burning—or what may be made by taking soft bricks and pounding them up. Enough may be had at any brick-yard for a mere trifle, to last a great while—but I think the fresher it is the better. For those plants more difficult to root, such as Daphnes, Heaths, Cape Jasmines, &c., I fill shallow cutting pots entirely with brick-dust, excepting about an inch at the bottom, which is filled with coarse lumps of brick, to secure a good drainage. For plants that root more easily, I use half brick-dust and half sandy loam.

It is quite surprising how much more certainly and quickly cuttings of all sorts root in brick-dust than in sand, or in loamy soil, in the common way. "Damping off," which is so fatal to cuttings made in the ordinary way, rarely happens when brick-dust is used and from the mass of fibre quickly thrown out from the bottom of the cuttings, I am convinced that there is something more than the texture of brick-dust which causes the much greater vigor and success of cuttings planted in the ordinary way.

We have heard, remarks the editor, of burnt clay having been used for striking cuttings with great success, and the brick-dust probably acts in a similar manner, i. e., absorbing a large supply of ammonia from the air, and giving it as food for the cutting, while its dry and gritty texture facilitates the granulation of organizable matter, and the emission of new roots.

HOW TO IMPROVE OLD GRASS FIELDS.

PLOUGH and lay the turf smooth—roll and harrow until the soil is well pulverized—sow with peas. This crop keeps the ground well shaded, helps to decompose the sod, and leaves the soil light without exhausting it. After taking off this crop, plough and pulverize well, and put in a winter crop of either wheat or rye, to which the nature of the land may be best adapted, and sow grass seed, say twelve pounds of Clover and one peck of Timothy to the acre. This, some farmers will call seeding too heavy, but if the land is strong the grass will be finer and better, and if it is poor there is certainly no risk of using too much seed. A light top dressing of manure with the seed will pay abundantly. Indeed, I know of no crop that pays better for manuring, than the small grain and grass crops, on old lands, when managed as above.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

BRUSHES

IMPORTED FROM THE FIRST ENGLISH AND FRENCH MANUFACTORIES.

* HAIR BRUSHES,

WITH Shell, Buffalo, Horn, Ivory, and Rosewood backs, from 12, 17, 25, 37, 50, 75, to 100 cents each.

TEETH BRUSHES, WARRANTED.

From 6, 10, 17, 20, 25, 33, to 37 cents each.
Oil Brushes, from 12 to 17 cents each.
Infant Brushes, from 17 to 20 cents each.
Shaving do. " 8, 17, to 25 cents each.
Clothes do. " 17, 25 to 50 cents each.

NAIL BRUSHES,

From 12, 17, 25, 33, 37 to 50 cents each.

FLESH BRUSHES,

From 33, 50 to 75 cents each.

IVORY, SHELL and HORN COMBS, Dressing and Fine Combs.

The above are imported in large quantities and will be sold at the above reasonable rates by

J. RUSSELL SPALDING,

Apothecary, 23 TREMONT ROW, opposite Boston Museum.
11—copt

MR. J. RUSSELL SPALDING,

WHO has been connected with Messrs. Wm. Brown's and Wm. B. Little's Drug and Chemical Establishments for some years past, and enjoys the reputation of a thorough and qualified Apothecary, is now located in business at

NO. 23 TREMONT ROW,

—Opposite the Boston Museum—

and has a choice stock of all the articles usually sold by Apothecaries.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS,

compounded only by those who are experienced in this business.

COD LIVER OIL.

The same article to which the highest premium at the late Mechanics' Fair in Boston, was awarded, for sale in any quantity to suit purchasers.

ALSO, COD LIVER OIL CANDY.

Fancy Goods	Perfumery
Shaving Soaps	Toilet Soaps
Hair Brushes	Teeth Brushes
Dressing Combs	Hat Brushes
French Cologne	Nail Brushes
Odor Bottles	Smelling Salts
Refined Candy	Dressing Cases
Bathing Sponges	Hair Belts
Hair Mittens	Shoulder Braces
Trusses	Supporters
Dumb Bells	Court Plaster
Travelling Flasks	Nursing Flasks
Powder Puffs	French Powder
Domestic Instruments	Hair Wash
Hair Dyes	Tooth Wash
Tooth Powder	Hair Oils
Hair Fountains	Flesh Brushes
Hand Mirrors	Porte Monaies
Finger Cots	Castile Soap
Cuttle Fish Bone	Canary Seed
Hemp Seed	Pumice Stone

FOR SICKNESS EXCLUSIVELY.

Port Wine	Holland Gin
Port Juice	French Brandy
Bay Rum	French Wines

The above, with many other articles too numerous to mention, for sale by J. RUSSELL SPALDING.
11—

MAYNARD MANSION,—FRAMINGHAM.

THE subscriber having extensively remodeled, making nearly every part inside and out entirely new, and put in complete and thorough repair, the Mansion of the late Jonathan Maynard, Esq., now offers the same for sale. The main house is large, nearly square, two stories high, with a very steep square roof, in the ancient French style, now being extensively adopted in first class houses, with a new balustrade upon the same, and similar to those upon the elegant houses in Brookline. The rooms are all spacious, consisting of a large parlor on one side of the house, having windows on three sides, pleasant sitting room, dining room 20 feet long, and very pleasant, large hall extending the whole length of the house, with a door at each end, together with 12 good chambers. The kitchen is large, convenient to the dining-room, contains one of Pond's improved ranges, with side oven, store room, pantry and closet; water from a large new brick cistern laid in cement, and one of the best wells of pure cold water in town; large wash-room, wood-house, out-buildings, &c., all arranged in the most convenient manner possible. The barn, which is in process of finishing, will contain ample carriage-room, stalls for several horses, room for drying clothes, &c. &c.,—the whole forming a very complete establishment.

The location is on a pleasant street, and is admitted by all to be one of the finest in town, and a convenient distance from churches, schools, public common, post office, bank, and the terminus of the branch railroad.

Persons desirous of removing into the country, and possessing one of the finest estates now in the market for sale, in *decidedly* one of the pleasantest towns in New England, will do well to give the above an examination.

Apply in Boston to Lyman Perry, Esq., 10 South Market st.; J. W. Clark, Esq., 102 Milk st.; Charles Upham, Esq., at Brett, Ellis & Co.'s, Federal st.; Loring, Porter & Co., 27 Water st.; Rev. J. W. Olmstead, at this office; Elphalet Wheeler, Esq., or the subscriber, in Framingham. L. WIGHT.
Framingham, May 31. 23—tf

GYMNASIUM.

THE Boston Franklin Street Gymnasium is open for the reception of subscribers. Terms of admission 8 dollars—or shower baths included, 10 dollars a year. As this establishment is under a committee of three of the annual subscribers, appointed by themselves, I feel myself warranted in saying, that I shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may enrol their names on the book of the Gymnasium. All who wish to learn the manly art of Self-Defence, can have 24 lessons, and the use of the exercising room 2 months, for 14 dollars. Terms for instruction in Fencing, for 36 lessons, and the use of the exercising room 3 months, 18 dollars.

The Ladies' Department is under the charge of MISS ELIZA LANGLEY, who will be in attendance during the hours appropriated for the Ladies, who will find it much to their advantage to enrol their names in this term. P. STEWART, JR., Proprietor.
7—1y

PLOUGHS, MANURE FORKS, &c.

PARKER & WHITE, manufacturers of Improved Agricultural Machines, 8 and 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, Boston, offer for sale

300 Martin's Improved Eagle Plows.
300 doz. Partridge's, Morse's, King's, &c., Cast Steel Manure Forks, 4, 6, 8 and 10 prongs.
150 Improved Cultivators and Harrows.
75 Improved Seed Sowers and Cornplanters.
800 doz. Concave Cast Steel Shovels.
1000 " Ames', White's, Carr's, and Stone's Cast Steel Shovels.
500 Thermometer and Cylinder Churns.
Corn Shellers, Iron Bars, Picks, Bog Hoes, &c., at wholesale or retail. 11—1y

CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES FOR SALE.

MAY be found a good assortment of light covered, open and Express Wagons, with a variety of other Carriages, new and second-hand. Harnesses and Collars of all descriptions, and warranted. Also, Cloths for Carriage Lining, Russia Sheeting, Painted Carpet, Woolen Bocking, Coach wrenches, Copal varnish, Linseed and Neat's Foot Oil. Carriages painted and trimmed in good shape, at fair prices and at short notice. HOLLIS HASTINGS.
Framingham, 1½ mile east of Centre village. 7—tf

SUPPORTERS AND SHOULDER BRACES.

WILSON'S Abdominal Supporter was patented May 26, 1843, and is improved and for sale at 34 Cornhill, Boston, and by the subscriber, at West Townsend, Mass. Also, a new article of Shoulder Braces and Suspenders combined, for ladies, gentlemen and children. 16 SILAS BRUCE.

REMOVAL.

E. H. WAKEFIELD has removed to No. 42 North Marketstreet, a short distance north of Faneuil Hall, where he intends keeping a full assortment of Wood and Willow Wares, Painted Pails, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, and Baskets, with all the various articles in the trade; and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. 11—tf

DANA & CHASE,
No. 13 Long Wharf,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR AND MEAL,

OFFER for sale at the lowest market prices, a general assortment of Southern and Western FLOUR. Also, Suffolk Co. Steam Mills Flour, and Wheat Meal, in bbls., half bbls. and bags. The above stock includes choice brands, selected expressly for Grocers' trade, Hotel and Family use.
29 GEORGE DANA. HENRY S. CHASE.

LEROW'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS,
(SKY LIGHT)
NO. 194 WASHINGTON STREET,
(Opposite School Street,)
JOHN A. HEARD, *Proprietor.* BOSTON.

Pictures taken in any weather, Singly or in Groups, and warranted. Particular attention given to Copying; will also attend to taking likenesses of sick and deceased persons. *Instruction given in the art.* 39—1y

OLD ORIGINAL TEA COMPANY.

Established in Baltimore, 1842 | Established in Providence, 1846
Established in Boston, 1843 | Re-established in Boston, 1849

NEW ENGLAND TEA COMPANY,
130 *Washington street, Boston.*
54 *Westminster street, Providence.*
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF G. W. SLEEPER,

who has been engaged exclusively in this business for the past nine years, offer for sale

TEAS, COFFEES, COCOA, EXTRACT OF COFFEE AND DANDELION ROOT which will be sold at one half per cent advance on the cost of importation, provided the quantity purchased amounts to twenty-five pounds or upwards. 14—3m

LYON & POWERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

Respectfully solicit an examination of their new and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FABRICS,

Which they will make up in the best styles

ALSO, A CHOICE STOCK OF FINE

Ready-Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles,

AT LOW PRICES.

Lower Floor and Chambers,

58 & 56 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

GEO. LYON.
A. H. POWERS. 40—1y

PLUMMER & ALLEN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 18 Washington street, (opposite Cornhill,) Boston,

INVITE the attention of their friends and the public, to their well selected stock of NEW GOODS, adapted to the season. Orders executed on reasonable terms, and in the best manner, in conformity with the present prevailing fashions and taste of the day.
J. A. PLUMMER.
18—6m J. H. ALLEN.

1, 2, 3, & 4 GERRISH BLOCK,
Corner of Blackstone and Ann Streets.

WETHERBEE & LELAND,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
READY MADE CLOTHING,

WOULD respectfully inform their customers and the Trade in general, that they are now ready to exhibit and offer for sale a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

adapted to the New England Trade, and all sections of the Country. Our Manufacturing and Jobbing Departments being greatly enlarged, and filled with NEW and FRESH STOCK of every description of CLOTHING that can be found in the city.

MERCHANTS AND TRADERS

Will find it for their advantage to call and examine our IMMENSE STOCK, before making their selections elsewhere.

BOYS' CLOTHING
—AND—
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Of every description, constantly on hand.
CUSTOM WORK
Made after the latest styles, and on the shortest notice.
A. WETHERBEE. E. LELAND.
17—3m

SILKS, SHAWLS,
—AND—
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
DANIELL & CO.,
249 WASHINGTON STREET,
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS.

We have now received our NEW STYLES of
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
SUITED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.
BLACK SILKS,
Of all the best styles, widths and qualities.
COLORED FANCY SILKS,
In GLASSA, BROCADE, CHINE, STRIPE, PLAID, &c.
DRESS GOODS,
DE LAINES, BARAGES, GRENADINES, TISSUES, BAREGE DE LAINES, FRENCH JACONETTS, PRINTS, LAWNS, &c.
NEW STYLES of the above will be received on the arrival of nearly every
EUROPEAN PACKET AND STEAMER.
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
PIANO AND CENTRE TABLE COVERS.
LINEN GOODS,
Of all kinds, manufactured expressly for us, from PURE FLAX.
MOURNING GOODS.
Families called into Mourning, supplied at the shortest notice.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Our usual supply of Blankets, Quilts, Sheetings, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Doylies, Diapers, &c.
We have now the LARGEST and BEST STOCK we have ever had, and are prepared to offer every article at a VERY LOW PRICE.
13—3m DANIELL & CO., 249 Washington st.

CARPETINGS!
WM. P. TENNY & CO.,
CARPET HALL,
OVER MAINE RAILROAD DEPOT,
Haymarket Square, Boston.
OFFER FOR
SPRING SALES

IMPORTED CARPETINGS in Velvets, Tapestry and Brussels.
IMPORTED CARPETINGS, Three-ply and super Ingrain.
IMPORTED STAIR CARPETINGS, Velvets, Tapestry, Brussels and Damask.
AMERICAN CARPETINGS, Best Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels.
AMERICAN CARPETINGS, Three-ply of the best manufactories.
AMERICAN CARPETINGS, Super extra Fine and Fine Ingrain.
From Lowell, Thomsonville, Tapleyville and other approved Mills.
Stair Carpetings, Damask and Venetian.
LOW PRICED CARPETINGS, PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS in great variety, DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, CARPET TRIMMINGS, &c.

We embrace in our Stock a complete variety of Goods pertaining to the Carpet business, which we receive from first hands, and offer low.

We would invite the particular attention of Families and Committees of Churches, Public Buildings, etc., to an inspection of the above when purchasing, and we feel assured that from the variety and extent of selection of which our stock allows, that we can make great inducements for them to buy. 13—3m

F. A. JONES & CO.,
1 & 2 TREMONT ROW,

ARE now prepared to exhibit to purchasers one of the largest and best assortments of

Dry Goods

ever offered in this city—comprising all the newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES, together with many "Auction Bargains," which can be sold at about one-half the cost of importation. We have within a few days doubled the dimensions of our store and stock and we presume our increased facilities will enable us to offer inducements to purchasers which cannot be found elsewhere. At any rate, we pledge ourselves to continue the system of "Large Sales and Small Profits," which has made our house so well known to the closest buyers throughout New England as THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS. By giving our exclusive attention to the

RETAIL TRADE,

we are able to know the wants of customers, and to supply them, and on examination, the candid judgment will be convinced that the

MOST ADVANTAGEOUS PLACE
TO SELECT FROM
SILKS, SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS,
IS AT 1 & 2 TREMONT ROW.
F. A. JONES & CO.,
Nearly opposite the head of Hanover street.
21—2mos

COUNTRY TRADE.
GEORGE W. WARREN & CO.,
—INVITE THE ATTENTION OF—
MERCHANTS FROM THE COUNTRY
—TO ONE OF THE—
LARGEST STOCKS
—OF—
Dry Goods in Boston!

RECEIVING our Goods direct from the Manufacturers abroad and at home, (or from auction,) we are able to

SAVE BUYERS ONE OR TWO PROFITS!

and at the same time give them the CHOICEST STYLES to select from.

EVERY VARIETY OF DRY GOODS

may be found with us, from a Brown Domestic to the Finest fabric imported, AND ON THE USUAL TERMS OF CREDIT.

Entrance to our Wholesale Rooms on HAWLEY STREET, or from our Retail Store,

192 WASHINGTON STREET. 20—6w

JOHN SIMMONS & CO.,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
SIMMONS BLOCK,
Corner of Congress and Water Streets,
Offer at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, a large and choice Stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C., &C.

Manufactured expressly for SPRING and SUMMER Sales, comprising all the varieties of low price, medium and

FASHIONABLE GARMENTS

necessary for a complete assortment.

WHOLESALE DEALERS and TRADERS should visit this establishment and examine the immense Stock before making their purchases.

Particular attention has been paid to the getting up of our

RETAIL STOCK,

and citizens and strangers in want of READY-MADE CLOTHING will find a large assortment, comprising all the new styles, equal to the best custom work in make and finish.

GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER!

in a superior manner, from every variety of English, French and American fabrics. JOHN SIMMONS & CO.
19—2m

OAK HALL!
THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1842.
LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
Men's and Boys' Clothing & Furnishing Goods.

THE Stock of this far-famed Establishment will be offered, for a short time, at

GREAT BARGAINS!

To make room for the introduction of a complete assortment of

RICH AND SPLENDID CLOTHING,

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c., &c.,

Of every variety, and of the best fabric, comprising MANY CHOICE SELECTIONS, from which Clothing will be made to order at short notice, and entire satisfaction warranted.

Particular attention is devoted to the

BOYS' DEPARTMENT,

Where every variety of Clothing may be found, and every facility afforded in the selection of Garments for CHILDREN and YOUTH.

GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTH'S FURNISHING GOODS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The old friends and patrons of OAK HALL in particular, and the public generally, are invited to call immediately, with the assurance that they, one and all, shall find a complete outfit, at BARGAINS well worthy their attention.

REMEMBER OAK HALL,
20—tf Nos. 34, 36 and 38 Ann st.

GRAFTON & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving by arrivals from France and England every desirable style of Men's Gloves, Hosiery, Under Garments, Scarfs, Cravats, Braces, Pocket Hdkfs., &c., viz., best quality Kid, Silk, Buck and Castor Gloves, from the most celebrated fabricants in Paris.

HOSIERY.

Merino, Vigonia, Worsted, Angola, Silk, Cotton, and Scotch Lambs Wool Half Hose, fashioned in the most approved manner.

SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

together with Merino, Buckskin, Lambs Wool, and other styles adapted to the season, at most favorable prices.

G. & Co. manufacture Shirts, Linen Collars, Neck Stocks, &c., which will be sold in quantities, at prices most advantageous to the trade, at their Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Warehouse, No. 85 Washington street, Joys Building, Boston. 19—

CHANDLER, MORSE & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF
SHIRTS,
BOSOMS, COLLARS,

SELF-ADJUSTING SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c., HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, BLACK and FANCY SCARFS and CRAVATS, and a general assortment of articles for Gentlemen's wear.

NO. 64 MILK STREET, BOSTON. 19—tf

IMPORTANT TO GENTLEMEN.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT. I find my plan of favoring cash customers approved by many, who are pleased to know a place where they can procure Clothing made in the most thorough manner, and where they do not have to pay 25 per cent. to offset bad debts.

The addition made to my list of customers the last six months will enable me to furnish Clothing at prices lower than can be afforded by those who do a strictly credit business.

My spring stock of Goods is of the latest importations, large and well selected. I want every man to try me once and see if these things be true. Please call and examine at my rooms, 98 Washington street, up stairs. GEO. N. NICHOLS.
44—1yos

GLEANINGS FROM THE POETS
FOR
HOME AND SCHOOL,

SELECTED by the author of "Theory of Teaching," "Elements of Astronomy," &c. &c. 3d edition enlarged.
Schools supplied on favorable terms.
Published by S. G. SIMPKINS, 124 Washington st. 13—

NEW WEEKLY MAGAZINE.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
Price 6 1-4 Cents.

THE "NORTH AMERICAN MISCELLANY," issued weekly, in elegant style, with forty-eight large octavo pages, or 2,496 pages a year; will be delivered at the residence of each subscriber, for

Six and a quarter Cents a Number.

THE CONTENTS.

Choice miscellaneous selections, from the current literature of this country and Europe—comprising historical and other tales; romances, of a high literary character; sketches of the celebrated, dead or living; essays, anecdotes, reviews, poetry, criticisms, movements of distinguished individuals, current events, &c., will be properly edited and selected.

By Issuing Weekly,

we shall present our readers, one, two and three weeks earlier than we could do in a monthly form, with the most interesting selections from foreign literature, brought by every steamer.

The "North American Miscellany,"

will equal, in tasteful appearance, any Magazine published, and the four numbers a month, costing but 25 cents for the four, will contain a considerable larger quantity of reading matter than any Monthly in America.

The best Articles will be Selected

from those publications which sustain the highest character for literature, humor and wit, among the periodicals of England; to which will be added frequent original translations, from the literature of France and Germany; all several weeks earlier than could be presented in a monthly publication.

OUR OBJECT,

in issuing weekly, is, that our readers may receive the choicest selections from current literature at short intervals, in a form more elegant and better adapted to preservation than that of a newspaper.
A. PALMER & CO.,
Publishers, TIMES BUILDING, No. 3 State street, up stairs, Boston; 8 Barclay st., New York, and 111 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.

Address as above,

by note or otherwise, giving name and residence, and the Magazine will be delivered in the city and vicinity, for 6¼ cents per number, payable on delivery. Yearly subscription by mail $3. *Sold at all the principal Bookstores and Periodical Depots.*

THE
NORTH AMERICAN MISCELLANY
IS ALSO ISSUED IN
ELEGANT MONTHLY PARTS,
AT 25 CENTS EACH. 13—3m

PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
FOR THE COMMUNION.

WE have received a fresh supply of this article. Specimens of this wine have been analyzed by Prof. Hayes, and pronounced free from brandy or spirit, and we confidently recommend it to be pure and genuine, and free from all fermentation. We have received certificates, recommending this wine for sacramental occasions, from Rev. Drs. Woods and Jenks, and from Rev. Messrs. Kirk, Aiken, Stow, and others.

We have the agency for the "*Petmas*," or "The Fruit of the Vine," which was first imported under instructions of Rev. Isaac Bird, for many years missionary in Syria. It was formerly sold by Mr. Abel Spaulding.

Also for sale, a large assortment of WEST INDIA GOODS and GROCERIES, by wholesale and retail.
JOHN GILBERT JR., & CO.,
21—3m 165 Tremont, corner Bromfield st.

BAPTISMAL PANTS.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the reverend clergy that he manufactures and offers for sale a superior article of Baptismal Pants, expressly designed for baptizing purposes. They are manufactured from Vulcanized Metallic Rubber MacIntosh Cloth, resembling in appearance Black Bombazine, are easy and pleasant to wear, and are warranted perfectly Water Proof. Also every variety of Vulcanized Metallic Rubber Fabrics, wholesale and retail. D. HODGMAN.
New York India Rubber Warehouse, Nos. 27 Maiden Lane and 59 Nassau street.

N. B. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All orders for the Baptismal Pants should be accompanied with the number of inches around the breast and hip, length of the leg inside, and the size of the boot or shoe worn, &c. 18—1y

CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES,
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RAILROAD STATIONS, &c.

THE subscribers having made important improvements in the construction of Clocks, especially in the apparatus for counteracting the influence of the changes of temperature upon the pendulum, and in the retaining power, (which keeps the clock going while being wound up,) together with a most precise method of adjusting the pendulum to correct time, are prepared to furnish Clocks of a quality superior to any made in the United States, both for accuracy of time keeping, and durability. They speak with confidence, having tested their performance for several years. The terms will be such as to afford purchasers ample opportunity of testing their qualities. All Clocks not proving satisfactory when completed, may be rejected. Address SHERRY & BYRAM,
Oakland Works, Sag Harbor, L. I.

"Mr. Byram has fully established his reputation as one of the first Clock Makers in the world."—*Scientific Amer.* 40—1y

CHURCH BELLS.

BELLS of any size either in *Chimes* or Single, cast to correct musical tone, can be had of the subscribers at short notice.
HENRY N. HOOPER & CO.,
52—1y No. 24 Commercial street.

MILLS & FORRISTALL,
NO. 8, NORTH MARKET SQUARE,
Near Faxon's Sign of a Large Boot,
BOSTON.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CUTLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Gold and Silver Pencils, and Gold Pens, Silver Spoons and Toys,
COMBS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
BLANK BOOKS, PRINTS, BRUSHES,
Shaving Apparatus, Pocket Books, Wallets, Steel Pens,
PAPER AND STATIONERY
VIOLINS, ACCORDIANS, AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS;

With an endless variety of FANCY GOODS, which they will buy, sell, or exchange, on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Traders from the country are respectfully invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.
E. S. MILLS. P. J. FORRISTALL.
Watches and Jewelry repaired in the neatest manner.
M. & F. are Agents for the sale of C. A. Cobb's superior Pocket Books and Wallets. Also American Cutlery. 25—tf

JAMESON & VALENTINE'S
EATING HOUSE,
REAR OF OLD SOUTH CHURCH.
Entrances,
NO. 1 SPRING LANE AND SEWALL PLACE, MILK ST.
Ladies' Entrance in Sewall Place.

BILL OF FARE.—DINNER.

SOUPS		PASTRY.	
Of all kinds, per plate,	12 1-2	COOKED TO ORDER.	
ROAST.		Ham and Eggs,	
Roast Beef,	12 1-2	Beef Steak,	
" Pork,	12 1-2	Pork Steak,	
" Veal,	12 1-2	Mutton Chop,	
" Lamb,	12 1-2	Broiled and Fried Liver,	
" Mutton,	12 1-2	Stewed Oysters.	
BOILED.		BAKED.	
Boiled Corned Pork,	12 1-2	Baked Chicken Pie,	12 1-2
" Corned Beef,	12 1-2	Baked Veal Pie,	12 1-2
" Leg of Mutton, (Caper Sauce,)	12 1-2	Baked Beans,	6 1-4
" Shoulder of Pork and Vegetables,	12 12	PUDDINGS.	
		Of all kinds, per plate,	6 1-4
FISH.		TEA, COFFEE, COCOA,	
Boiled, Fried, &c. per plate,	12 1-2	Per Cup,	3 cts

Gentlemen wishing Dinners by the week, will be supplied with tickets. Board by the week on reasonable terms.
52—tf

CHINA HALL,
7, HANOVER STREET, BOSTON,
NEAR CONCERT HALL,
E. B. MASON & SON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA,
Girandoles, Table Cutlery, Silver Spoons,
WAITERS, BRITANNIA, SOLAR LAMPS.
18—2m

CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

ON hand and now receiving a fine assortment of THEOLOGICAL, SCHOOL, CLASSICAL, MEDICAL and MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at the *lowest* prices. Ministers, School Teachers, Merchants, and the public generally, are invited to call. CHARLES WAITE,
20—3m 56 Cornhill.

LAMBERT'S PHYSIOLOGIES.

LEAVITT & CO., Publishers, invite Physicians, Teachers, Parents, Clergymen, Committees, and all interested in school or family education, and also the reading public, to thoroughly examine the following new works, and the high authorities and tenor of the commendations.

The works are written without the use of technical terms, contain much original matter, and throughout exhibit Physiology in a true light. For though it is of great value in preserving health, the less said about disease the better, if the same ends can be gained without. Besides, Physiology is of still higher value, by showing the importance of a good disposition, and how to cultivate it, and by exciting in a child or person a desire to possess so great a blessing. It shows that personal attractions are pre-eminently induced by an amiable and benevolent disposition; that an earnest and true mind is essential to the orator; and that even the animals of the pleasant man will thrive better on the same quantity of food than those of the surly person. It shows that well-relished food, the fragrance of flowers, beautiful colors, musical sounds, agreeable temperatures, and proper exercise produce pleasant sensations, tend to modify the disposition and soften its asperities, make home pleasant, and save the husband or son from dissipation. Physiology, also, by showing the uses of food, air, and water to men and animals, exhibits the general principle by which animals may be most profitably kept. Physiology is also presented in such a manner in these works, that perhaps no study will better discipline a child's mind to think, and think correctly; while, also, the finger of the Creator is so many times and so distinctly pointed out, that the heart of the reader can hardly fail to appreciate more highly the excellence of the Divine Being. A belief may therefore be expressed, that no person will notice this series without being compensated.

FIRST BOOK, PICTORIAL PHYSIOLOGY, pp. 125.
Any child that can read can understand this book, and will be interested in it.
SECOND BOOK, PRACTICAL PHYSIOLOGY, pp. 251.
This exhibits in a condensed manner, and with a new and admirable arrangement, all the most important physiological principles.
THIRD BOOK, POPULAR PHYSIOLOGY, pp. 458.
This exhibits and illustrates all the principles of Physiology as fully as most persons will desire.
All the above embrace sufficient of Anatomy, and exhibit the laws of Hygiene conspicuously. They are all beautifully bound, profusely illustrated by wood cuts, (many original,) and by several pages of colored, lithographic figures; while, though they are procured at unusual expense, they will be furnished at rather below than above the common prices.
FOURTH BOOK, 2 Vols., 8vo., pp. 1900.
This is a translation of Muller's great work, with the addition of 200 pages of notes and illustrations. Published in numbers of 100 pages, at the request and at the expense of Dr. Lambert, and for various reasons, (see preface,) furnished to Physicians, Medical Students, and Teachers, at cost.
COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.
VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.
These will be published in the course of the ensuing year. The intention is, to make them practical in respect to home animals and plants.
ILLUSTRATIVE PLATES,
24 in number (25 for physicians,) 3 feet by 2, beautifully colored, and executed in the best manner and with the best material. The first of the series now ready. Price, 50 cts. single, complete set, $6.
The above and any of Leavitt & Co.'s publications may be obtained at any book-store in the city or country.

Extracts from Recommendations from Eminent Physicians, Practical Teachers, and the Press.

"It would give me pleasure to see your works on Physiology widely circulated."—*Mark Hopkins, M. D., D. D., President of Williams College.*

"It is well calculated to instruct the medical student, and even the practitioner, by being posted up to the present time."—*Dr. Mott, Emeritus Professor of Surgery, New York City.*

"The book seems to me well adapted to the accomplishment of the object for which it is designed; to be well written, and free from any of those objections which delicacy might present to the study of a work on a natomy."—*Dr Warren, Emeritus Prof. of Surgery, Harvard University.*

"Certainly the best of any thing of the kind that I have ever examined, for our higher schools and colleges, and for the general reader."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

"The subject of your works intimately concerns all, and your treatment of it, so far as we can judge, is scientifically correct, and certainly it is new and entertaining. With our view of the value of an early acquaintance of the great laws of health, and of the pre-eminent merits of your series of works, as judged from their long-tried influence over a large collection of young persons, we very greatly desire to see some one of them introduced, as a general text-book, into every school in the country."—*Rev. W. H. Tyler, Principal of the Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield, Mass.*

"Having used Dr. Lambert's, among other works on Physiology, in my school, I feel prepared to give *it* the decided preference because of its simplicity of arrangement, its beauty, ease, and clearness of diction, and, I might say, its perfect adaptation to the class of minds for which it is designed. Its freedom from technicalities, and the practical tendency of its remarks, must commend it to every teacher and general reader."—*Rev. T. M. Cann, Principal of one of the finest Young Ladies' Schools in Pa.*

"I have attentively and for practical purposes examined your books on Physiology, more particularly the Second Book, which I consider *better than any* with which I am acquainted, to be used as a school book, on the subjects of which it treats. The intelligent teacher cannot fail to make it an interesting and valuable branch of study."—*Prof. Burnham, Prin. Eng. Dep., Burr. Sem.*

"Physiology, as a study, has been already extensively introduced into the common schools; from our experience as a teacher, we are free to say, under great disadvantages from the want of a proper text-book. This difficulty is now removed, and we feel confident that no parent or teacher who becomes acquainted with this work will use any other."—*R. E. Young, Esq., Editor of the Post, and an experienced Teacher of Public Schools.*

"There is certainly no better subject for a child to study; and as correctness is so essential in these branches, this book is to be recommended above any other published."—*Centre Democrat, (Pa.,) written by a Physician.*

"If we do not mistake, in looking over the book, we have seen some of the noblest and most improving sentiments that ever came from the pen of any man."—*Eastern Argus, (Me.)*

THE AUTHOR OF THE ABOVE SERIES will be happy to render his services to any Institution or Lyceum, as a Lecturer, and will use in connection with his lectures, illustrative apparatus. Terms reasonable. His place of address, till April 1, will be Marlboro' Hotel, Boston. At any time he may be addressed, care of SANBORN & CARTER, Portland, or LEAVITT & CO., New York.

WILSON'S
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
CONFECTIONARY, COFFEE ROOMS,
AND ICE CREAM SALOONS,
No. 6 Franklin street, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Howland.)

THE above popular and well-known resort for Ladies and Gentlemen, has been thoroughly refitted and genteelly furnished for the accommodation of its numerous patrons, where gentlemen and CLERGYMEN AND THEIR LADIES, or ladies exclusively, (there being a Drawing-Room for their especial convenience,) can be served at short notice, by lady attendants, with Refreshments, Confectionary, Ice Cream, &c.

Stranger visitors and the public generally are invited to call. No. 6 Franklin street, Boston. 17—3m

FEATHERS, MATTRESSES,
BEDS AND BEDDING, BEDSTEADS,

A. L. HASKELL, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a STORE at

NO 8 UNION STREET, BOSTON,

(Corner of Scott Court,) where he has on hand a select assortment of FEATHER BEDS, BEDDING, MATTRESSES, BEDSTEADS, CLOCKS and LOOKING GLASSES, which he offers at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Hotels and Boarding Houses furnished at short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Ship's Cabins furnished, and Pew Cushions made to order.
12—6m

THE TOILET!

PANARISTON SOAPS,

MANUFACTURED BY ISAAC BABBITT, 664 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.
For sale by Andrew Kitchen & Co., 257 Washington st.,
To whom all orders should be addressed. Retailed by Druggists and Grocers generally.

PANARISTON SHAVING CREAM: Panariston Shaving Soap in solid rolls. Cytherean Cream, for washing, bathing and champooing. Shaving Powder, and Panariston Soap, for general uses.

All these Soaps are put up in the neatest manner, and warranted of perfect purity and unequalled for the uses for which they are made. Those who have once used them never use any other. These soaps are recommended as preferable to all others by the best authorities.

Rev. John Pierpont says of the Shaving Soap, "It is unequalled as a preparation for the razor, by any thing that I have ever used." Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, says of the Cytherean Cream, "I have never met with any soap compound which in cleansing the most delicate skin, would, like this, leave it perfectly smooth and healthy." Dr. Walter Channing says, "I have never seen so good an article." Dr. Luther V. Bell, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, says, "It is superior to any other soap..." "I have known." Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, says, "We have tried it and pronounce it perfect. This soap is worthy of being mentioned the same day." Dr. Bailey, Editor of the National Era, says, "It is in all respects the best soap we have ever used." Mrs. Swisshelm, editress of the Pittsburg Saturday Visiter, says, "It is superior to any thing in the line, either soft or hard." 11

MEDICINES FOR THE PEOPLE!
DR. S. A. WEAVER'S
CANKER AND SALT RHEUM SYRUP,
CANKER CURE AND CERATE.

THESE preparations are scientific productions of a regularly educated physician (who is now extensively engaged in the practice of his profession.) They have become deservedly popular in all sections of the country, where they have been introduced, from the fact that they have never failed to effect a cure where they have been used according to direction.

THE CANKER AND SALT RHEUM SYRUP

is an article differing entirely from Sarsaparilla or Dock Syrup, and any other preparation ever offered to the public. It can be POSITIVELY relied on for the effectual cure of all Scrofulous Humors, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker in the Mouth, Stomach or Bowels, Female Weaknesses, and all humors arising from an impure state of the blood. In a word it is a complete renovater, eradicating disease and restoring to healthy action every part of the system.

THE CERATE

in all cases of humors, and especially for Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, is a valuable accompaniment to the Syrup, as it will effectually destroy every vestige of Humor from the surface of the body, which will be driven out by the use of the Syrup. It is one of the most valuable external applications ever known for Burns, Scalds, Scald Head, Old Sores, Piles, Barbers Itch, and all other eruptions of the skin, and far surpasses all other external applications.

THE CANKER CURE

is the desideratum so long sought for the relief and cure of certain diseases which all other preparations have failed to relieve. It is warranted a positive cure for Nursing Sore Mouths, in these cases it has never failed. Thousands have tried it, and been cured. As for Canker in the Mouth, Stomach and Bowels, and obstinate Dysentery it has effected cures after all other tried remedies failed. For Ulcers and all diseases proceeding from cankerous humor in the system this is useful and is a valuable accompaniment to the syrup in all cases of Canker.

Neither of the above articles are genuine without the signature of S. A. WEAVER & CO., on the outside wrapper.

Manufactured at New London, Conn., by S. A. WEAVER & CO., sole proprietors, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Agents in Boston—Mrs. E. Kidder, 100 Court st., General Wholesale Agent; Carter, Colcord & Preston, corner of Portland and Hanover sts., T. Restieaux, 132 Hanover st., E. F. Walker, Washington st. 23—1

"*Every Family should have a Box handy in case of Accident.*"

THE RUSSIA SALVE
Vegetable Ointment!

INTRODUCED in 1806. Twenty-five years' experience has established the RUSSIA SALVE as the VERY BEST REMEDY for Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Flesh Wounds, Chapped Hands, Biles, Felons, Sores, Injury by Splinters, Frost-bitten parts of the body, Sore Eyes, Old Sores, Piles, &c. Twenty-five cents per box.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

Edward Young, cabinet maker, 58 Carver st. ... was injured by a plank falling on my leg; it caused the leg to swell, and become inflamed, and caused the most awful ... that defied the skill and treatment of the best physicians ... the place of my residence at that time. Dr. Douglas, ... most popular surgeons in Quebec, assured me there was ... of my recovery.

I came to Boston; my limbs were now both affected. ... Dr. Phelps; he tried his skill, but without any success, ... then induced to call upon Dr. Warren, who gave me some ... after some time I grew quite disheartened, my limbs were ... mass of sores from my knees down to my ancles, scarcely ... me to sleep or rest, day or night. I had read a good deal ... sia Salve, but having used so many advertised plasters ... and tried so many things that I felt little interest in the Russia Salve, although repeatedly advised by my friends to try it. I was ... to do so. At length a man brought me a box of Russia Salve, which I applied to my limbs as the directions implied. I ... gan to feel a sensation of peculiar pleasantness about my ... sores. I went down to Redding & Co.'s, 8 State street, and ... two boxes. I have used in all, nearly four boxes of this great ... my limbs are now, with the exception of the scars, as perfect as ever they were. The ulcers have healed up, the sores have nearly disappeared, and I hesitate not to say that by the time I have used the fourth box of the Russia Salve I shall be cured. I consider my case one of the severest tests the Salve could possibly encounter.

I would add, that having the Salve in my house, and a member of my family suffering very much from Piles, I recommended the use of the Russia Salve, and which cured them with great ease, and in a very brief space of time. Yours, very respectfully,
EDWARD YOUNG, 58 Carver st., Boston.
To Messrs. Redding & Co., 8 State st., Boston.
Wholesale Retail Agents for the United States,
16— REDDING & CO., 8 State st., Boston.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any other medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large.

See the statements, not of obscure individuals, and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely celebrated surgeon, Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of New York city, says:

"It gives me pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

Dr. PERKINS, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

The Rev. JNO. D. COCHRANE, a distinguished clergyman of the English Church, writes to the Proprietor from Montreal, that "he has been cured of a severe asthmatic affection, by Cherry Pectoral." His letter at full length, may be found in our Circular, to be had of the Agent, and is worth the attention of asthmatic patients.

This letter is from the well known Druggist at Hillsdale, Michigan, one of the largest dealers in the State; and this case is from his own observation.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Dec. 10, 1849.

Dear Sir: Immediately on receipt of your Cherry Pectoral, I carried a bottle to an acquaintance of mine who was thought to be near his end with quick consumption. He was then unable to rise from his bed, and was extremely feeble. His friends believed he must soon die, unless relief could be obtained for him, and I induced them to give your excellent medicine a trial. I immediately left town for three weeks, and you may judge of my surprise on my return, to meet him in the street on my way home from the cars, and find he had entirely recovered. Four weeks from the day he commenced taking your medicine, he was at work at his arduous trade of a blacksmith.

There are other cases within my knowledge, where the Cherry Pectoral has been singularly successful, but none so marked as this.
Very truly yours, G. W. UNDERWOOD.

HANOVER, Ohio, April 3, 1850.

Dear Sir: I wish I could tell all that suffer with a cough, what your Cherry Pectoral has done for me. It does seem they might be benefitted by the information. I had a lung fever which left my lungs weak and inflamed. Being very feeble and unable to gain strength at all, my friends thought I must soon sink in consumption. I had no appetite, and a dreadful cough was fast wearing me away. I began to take your beautiful medicine, by the advice of a clergyman, who had seen its effects before. It eased my cough at first, and gave me rest at night. In less than a fortnight I could eat well, and my cough had ceased to be troublesome, my appetite returned, and my food nourished me, which soon restored my strength. Now, after five weeks, I am well and strong, with no other help than your Cherry Pectoral. Yours, with respect, JULIA DEAN.

I hereby certify that the above statement of my wife is in conformity with my own views of her case and her cure by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. JOSEPH DEAN.

The above named Joseph Dean and Julia, his wife, are personally known to me, and implicit confidence may be placed in their statement. SAMUEL C. VAN DERWENT,
Pastor of the Baptist church.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists every where. 11

SPINAL INSTITUTION,
FOR THE TREATMENT OF
DISEASED AND DEFORMED SPINES,
AND
LAMENESS IN GENERAL.
25 Rowe Street—Opposite Essex Street Church.

DR. HEWETT is attending, as usual, to multitudes of patients, and he feels grateful to them and the public, for continued patronage. For 24 years Dr. H has been engaged in practice, and has attended to over 35,000 patients, with the following diseases, viz.—Inflamed, diseased and deformed spines; hip diseases; white swellings, of all kinds; fractures; dislocations; rheumatism; tic doloreux or neuralgia; affections of the sciatic nerve; sprains; weaknesses of the stomach and bowels, in all their various forms; dyspepsia; paralytic affections, or loss of the use of the limbs; all diseases of the muscles, when contracted or not; and of the bones and joints. Dr. H. will warrant a cure in all cases of Bronchitis; that distressing disease of the Bronchia, or inflammation of the throat. This disease is always attended with inflammation and want of action in the parts.

Dr. H. makes no charge for consultation. His charge for each visit is one dollar. People in low circumstances will be liberally considered. Hours of consultation from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Dr. H. has recently published a Circular, containing 150 certificates from the most respectable, influential, and wealthy people of the community. They all speak of Dr. H.'s kind, careful and attentive treatment. And he has published, also, heretofore, a pamphlet and other circulars, containing over 1000 certificates of his remarkable cures. Any person wishing to have Dr. H.'s circulars and pamphlets, can have them by writing him and paying postage.

Dr. H.'s dependence in performing his cures, is, having the patient under his immediate care. Those who wish for Dr. H.'s medicines, and cannot place themselves under his care, can have his medicines by sending a minute description of their case, giving all the particulars.

Dr. H. will guarantee to benefit patients more, in from 4 to 8 weeks, than any cold water institution in our country can do in from 4 to 6 months. And the patient will save 75 per cent. of the expense, and the same, in time, by applying to Dr. H. And his applications never do injury. As the cold water institutions are now conducted, they are nothing but "humbugs" upon the public. Dr. H. uses cold water in all proper cases, and in all cases where it will assist him in his practice; in the like manner it is used at the Hydropathic Institutions. He admits that they benefit some, but injure more than they cure; which he can show, by letters he has received from those that have been under the treatment, and statements given to him. Patients can be accommodated in the house where Dr. H. has his rooms with good rooms and board at $3 per week.

Dr. Hewett will visit patients at their residence in this city and vicinity. All who address Dr. H. by mail, must pay postage. Dr. H.'s rheumatic, nerve, spinal and bone liniments, can be obtained of him. Also, a valuable strengthening plaster, for lamenesses and weaknesses, and for corns. And he has also, a sure cure for the piles, or hemorrhoids. S. C. HEWETT, 25 Rowe st., Boston.
—1y

WATCHMAN & REFLECTOR.
A Religious and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
At No. 122 Washington Street, Corner of Water Street.
UPHAM, FORD & OLMSTEAD, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.

$2 50 per year payable at the end of six months.
$2 00 per year payable in advance.

PAPERS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS.

$3 00 payable at the end of six months.
$2 50 payable within six months from the commencement of the subscription year.
Subscribers will remember when paying their subscriptions that these terms will be *strictly adhered* to.
Any person sending us $2 00 in advance for his own subscription, by adding to it $1 50, will secure the paper to any NEW subscriber whom he is able to obtain, for one year.
No orders to discontinue the paper will be attended to, unless they are accompanied with the full amount to pay the balance due on subscription.
All papers will be forwarded, until an explicit order for a discontinuance is received; and whether taken by the subscribers or not from the place where they are deposited, he will be held accountable for the pay until he orders a discontinuance and pays up all that is due.
Communications to the Publishers or Editors, to secure attention, must be POST PAID.